



Containing the freshest Advices,

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, May 21, 1770.

Extra from the Votes of the House of Commons, March 20th, 1770.

THE order of the day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, upon the bill to repeal so much of an act made in the seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, *An act for granting certain duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for allowing a drawback of the duties of customs, upon the exportation from this kingdom, of Coffee and Cocoa Nuts of the produce of the said Colonies or Plantations; for discontinuing the drawbacks payable on China Earthen Ware exported to America; and for more effectually preventing the clandestine running of goods in the said Colonies and Plantations, as lays duties upon glass, red lead, white lead, painters colours, paper, paste board, mill boards, and scale boards, of the produce or manufacture of Great-Britain, imported into any of his Majesty's Colonies in America, which afterwards was enacted.*

RESOLVED, That this House will, upon Wednesday morning next, resolve itself into the said committee. The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the copy of an Address, Remonstrance and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London presented to the King, March 20, 1770, and, also, a copy of his Majesty's answer; The House proceeded to take the same into consideration. And the copies were read.

And a motion being made, and the question being proposed, that, to deny the legality of the present parliament, and to assert that the proceedings thereof are not valid, is highly unwarrantable, and has a manifest tendency to disturb the peace of the kingdom, by withdrawing his Majesty's subjects from their obedience to the laws of the realm;

The House was moved, that an act, made in the first year of King William and Queen Mary, intitled, *An act declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown, might be read.* And the same was read accordingly.

The House was also moved, that the entry in the journals of the House, of the twenty-fifth day of February, 1701, of a resolution which was reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the rights, liberties, and privileges, of the House of Commons, and which was then agreed to by the House, might be read.

And the same was read accordingly. Then the previous question being put, that the said proposed question be now put: It was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the main question being put; RESOLVED, That, to deny the legality of the present parliament, and to assert that the proceedings thereof are not valid, is highly unwarrantable, and has a manifest tendency to disturb the peace of the kingdom, by withdrawing his Majesty's subjects from their obedience to the laws of the realm.

RESOLVED, That to convey to the crown, under colour and pretence of petitioning, such an unwarrantable and dangerous position, is a gross abuse of the right of the subjects to petition the King.

A motion was made, and the question being proposed, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express the extreme concern and indignation which we feel, at finding that an application has been made to his Majesty in terms so little corresponding with that grateful and affectionate respect which his Majesty is so justly intitled to from all his subjects; at the same time aspersing and calumniating the parliament, and denying its legality, and the validity of the acts of the legislature.

To assure his Majesty, that, as we are duly sensible of the value and importance of the right of the subjects to petition the King, it is with the deepest concern that we now see the exercise of it so grossly perverted, by being applied to the purpose, not of preserving but overturning the constitution, and of propagating doctrines, which, if generally adopted, must be fatal to the peace of the kingdom, and which tend to the subversion of all lawful authority.

To acknowledge with gratitude, that his Majesty has ever shown the most tender regard to the rights of his people, not only in the exercise of his own power, but in his care to preserve from every degree of infringement or violation the powers intrusted to others; and to return his Majesty our unfeigned thanks, for the fresh proof he has now given us of his determination to persevere in his adherence to the principles of the constitution.

To express the satisfaction it gives us, to see his Majesty placing so just a confidence in his people.

To represent to his Majesty, that, in whatever unjustifiable excesses some misguided persons may have been seduced to join, his Majesty's subjects in general are too sensible of what they owe, both to his Majesty and to his illustrious family, ever to be capable of approaching his Majesty with any other sentiments than those of the most entire respect and affection; and understand too well their own true interest, to wish to loosen the bands of obedience to the laws, and of due

subordination to lawful authority; and that we are fully persuaded, that his Majesty's people, as well as his parliament, will reject with disdain every insidious suggestion of those ill-designing men, who are in reality undermining the public liberty under the specious pretence of zeal for its preservation; and that his Majesty's attention to maintain the liberties of his subjects unviolated, which his Majesty esteems his chief glory, will, upon every occasion, prove the sure means of strength to his Majesty, and secure to him that zealous and effectual support, which none but a free people can bestow.

And a debate arising in the House thereupon; And the House having continued to sit till half an hour after two of the clock on Tuesday morning.

Ordered, That the said debate be adjourned till this morning, twelve of the clock; and that no public business do intervene.

Account of the Debates in the House of Commons, on the foregoing Address, after their conference with the Lords on the 22d March, in consequence of a Message, importing, that it was desired on a matter of the utmost importance to the Honour of Government, and to the authority of Parliament.

The M<sup>rs</sup> of R<sup>o</sup> spoke first, he, disapproved of the Address to the King, because the declaration of rights expressly empowers the people to petition the throne for redress of all grievances, and even to crave a dissolution of Parliament. That to pass a censure on the Petitions and Remonstrance of the City of London, would be to undermine the great fundamental pillars which supported the liberties of this kingdom; and that to address on this occasion, would be prejudging a matter that might be brought before both Houses in their judicial capacity.

That, the glorious revolution, gave us a new system of petitioning the throne, upon all emergent occasions. That when such occasions required it, it was not only the true, inherent and indubitable right of the people to petition, but, it was also their duty.

The B<sup>l</sup> of M<sup>o</sup> in reply observed, That, the revolution did not give birth to a new system of petitioning, but revived and enervated the ancient principles of the constitution, by confirming the right of the subject to petition, but it behoved them to do it with decency. That both Houses might with great propriety, on this occasion, address his Majesty, and might afterwards proceed to punish in their judicial capacity, the principals and abettors of this most insolent, daring and treasonable Remonstrance. That it was highly proper and necessary in both Houses, first, to express their detestation and abhorrence of this desperate effort of faction and then to punish it, for such an ideal, unfounded, flagrant and injurious aspersion of the three great estates, which composed the supreme legislature of these kingdoms, could not be paralleled in history.

D<sup>e</sup> of M<sup>o</sup> said, he thought it ill judged and imprudent to address, or to interfere in the people's right to petition, for which reason, he moved the House to adjourn.

D<sup>e</sup> of B<sup>l</sup> stated at large the decision of the House of Commons, respecting the expulsion of Wilkes, and, in support of that decision, produced many precedents in point, and in his observations on the Remonstrance, declared, that it teemed with the rankest sedition and treason; which rendered it the absolute and unavoidable duty to testify their respect, gratitude and affection to their most gracious Sovereign.

H<sup>e</sup> of T<sup>o</sup> repeated and enlarged on Lord R<sup>o</sup>'s arguments, urging, that it was the constitutional right of the people to petition, when they conceived or apprehended they were aggrieved, and that it was the duty of the Sovereign to receive and lend an attentive ear to the cries of an injured people.

H<sup>e</sup> of D<sup>o</sup> spoke next with great ability and genius, he entered particularly into, and displayed minutely the true principles, of the constitution concerning election and expulsion; and shewed, that the proceedings of the House of Commons in regard to Wilkes, were strictly conformable thereto, and agreeable to practice in several cases, all which he supported by precedents. He also declared, that altho' he sincerely joined in the address, from a sense of duty and affection to his Sovereign and his country, yet, he hoped to sit in judgment upon the principals and abettors of the Remonstrance, at the same time fixing his eyes, on T<sup>o</sup> and Sh<sup>o</sup> and treated such of them, as intended to grace the feast in the Egyptian Hall, to inform the Lord Mayor, that, in his opinion, it was high time to redress the grievances, under which the nation had long laboured, and to quiet the apprehensions of the faithful subjects of the realm, by making a striking and public example of those unprincipled and factious men, who, dead to every sentiment of affection and gratitude, (to a mild and amiable Sovereign, whose chief glory and study it was to reign over a free, willing, and grateful people) propagated doctrines and spread falsehoods, destructive to the peace of their Prince; and fatal to the repose of his Kingdom, by which they seduced and deluded an ig-

norant populace, from their allegiance, and led them into measures, destructive of all order and government: But, that the time was now come, in which every worthy member of Society, was roused in defence of lawful authority, and thoroughly convinced, that the spirit of licentiousness, which had so long rode triumphant over the British dominions, must be both curbed and punished. That the factious, now pushed, to the brink of despair, were, as their last effort, desperately calling and exciting a misguided people to arms and rebellion.

E<sup>t</sup> of Ab<sup>l</sup> allowed, that the Remonstrance, in all its parts, was neither justifiable nor defensible; that the stile was highly disrespectful to the King; yet, he could not agree, that any notice should be taken of it, considering the critical situation of the times.

E<sup>t</sup> of T<sup>o</sup> spoke after him, and spoke with great spirit; he observed, that the Remonstrance, in every part of it, was disrespectful and injurious to his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, and that it was filled with glaring untruths.

H<sup>e</sup> of S<sup>o</sup> said, that if the City Remonstrance, was criminal, it was cognizable in the courts of law; and as it was possible it might be laid before their Highnesses, he was of opinion, that by joining in the address, the Lords would, in that case, be considered in the light of prejudiced judges.

E<sup>t</sup> of G<sup>o</sup> declared, that the Remonstrance bore a lie on the very face of it, and also in many other parts; for it was styled, the Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of London, that the Livery were no part of the corporation; that almost the whole court of Aldermen disowned the Remonstrance, that the seditious paper now under consideration, was in part founded on a former petition remaining unanswered but what was then called a petition, was also an illegal act.

H<sup>e</sup> of W<sup>o</sup> spoke learnedly on the declaration of rights, and the constitutional powers vested in the people from that declaration, &c. and traced back to very remote periods, the rights and liberties of the subject, and defended the Remonstrance as legal and constitutional.

H<sup>e</sup> of W<sup>o</sup> also observed also, on the falsehoods contained in the Remonstrance, and made some severe observations on its supporters and promoters: He affirmed, that it was not the Petition, &c. of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of London, but simply that of the Lord Mayor and two Aldermen, for the Sheriffs were not properly of London, though they had been carried on mens shoulders from Westminster to Guildhall, that this Petition and Remonstrance did not declare the sense of the opulent and respectable City of London; that it was a most insolent, daring, and seditious paper, engendered by party, and loaded with the venom of factious men; on whom, justice loudly called for both Houses, not only to express their indignation, but to inflict punishment.

H<sup>e</sup> of S<sup>o</sup> defended the Remonstrance, as all the speakers on the side of opposition had done, by quoting the bill of rights: He also repeated most of the arguments advanced by those who had spoken before him; and declared, that the valuable privilege of addressing the king, when the people saw their dearest and most sacred rights infringed, and felt themselves oppressed, was the fairest flower on the Tree of Liberty, but that if it was cut off by the hand of arbitrary power, or blighted by the putrid blasts of prerogative, this constitution, which had flourished for so many ages, the wonder and dread of surrounding naval nations, notwithstanding the deep root it had taken, would fall on warber and decay; and added, that in this nation, to preserve the constitution in full health and vigour, every right of the people ought to be exerted, when there was the least colour or appearance of danger.

H<sup>e</sup> of P<sup>o</sup> laid open the fallacies asserted throughout the remonstrance, as the L<sup>ds</sup> G<sup>o</sup> and W<sup>o</sup> had done before him, and concluded with informing the House, that he had been at court when the Remonstrance was presented to the King; that he had steadily fixed his eyes on the Lord Mayor, who appeared so struck with conscious guilt, that he did not even once attempt to look up to the face of his Sovereign, and as for his bewildered confounded and motely attendants, they appeared huddled together like a group of owls and other ill-omened birds of night, which some sudden false alarm had occasioned to spring from their obscure and dark recesses, into the fair face of day, and by their agitation appeared overwhelmed with shame and confusion to see themselves exposed, and to feel the sun shining on their filthiness and impurity.

H<sup>e</sup> of S<sup>o</sup> spoke towards the end of the debate, and observed, that he could view the petition and Remonstrance in no other light, than as a declaration of war; that it was very improperly and absurdly styled a petition, there being no prayer in any part of it.

The question to adjourn being put, agreeable to the D<sup>e</sup> of M<sup>o</sup>'s motion, the House divided, as against adjourning, 35 for it. Immediately after the question for the address was put, and passed without a division.

9 vid  
The ad  
page  
735  
Vol. 1

9 vid  
pa.  
106

9 vid  
ad  
dress

9 vid  
page  
129

9 vid  
Bill  
of  
Rights

9 vid  
pa.  
1053

9 vid  
Vol. 2

9 vid  
pa.  
538

9 vid  
550  
Vol.

9 vid  
2

9 vid  
pa.  
649

9 vid  
Vol. 2

(a) House of Lords (b) Commons (c) Marquis of Rockingham (d) Earl of Marchmont (e) Duke of Manchester (f) Duke of Bedford (g) House of Commons (h) Earl Temple (i) Earl of Penbrough (k) Shelburne (l) Earl of Albemarle (m) Earl Talbot (n) Earl of Suffolk (o) Earl Gower (p) Littleton



We are informed, the following noblemen spoke in the House of Peers the 2d of March, in the debate for an Address to his Majesty, in concurrence with the House of Commons:

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Marq. of Rockingham, | Earl of Suffolk,     |
| Earl of Marchmont,       | Lord Gower,          |
| Duke of Manchester,      | Lord Littleton,      |
| Duke of Bedford,         | Lord Vill. Weymouth, |
| Earl Temple,             | Earl of Shelburne,   |
| Earl of Denbigh,         | Earl of Pomfret,     |
| Earl of Abingdon,        | Earl of Sandwich.    |
| Earl Talbot,             |                      |

Messieurs Edas and GILL,

It has been observed in some of the London papers, that Mr. DeBerd's Agent of the late House of Representatives, desired that the hearing of their complaint against governor Bernard before the King in council, might be postponed, in order to give time for him to be furnished with evidence from this side the water.—This I believe is true; but I am at a loss for Mr. DeBerd's solicitude about the matter, for two reasons more especially: First, because Bernard owns the most material charges alleged against him, which rendered the vouchers unnecessary; and secondly, if he had denied them, authentic proofs were to be obtained at the Plantation and other Boards in England, to which the House refer'd him.—There he might have had attested copies of Bernard's letters to and from the Earls of S—, H—, and other Secretaries of State, as well as the depositions which he had procured to be taken here; wherein all that the House have charged him with, respecting the most weighty matters of the complaint, would have been made fully to appear.—

The House in their letter to Mr. DeBerd expressly direct him to obtain authentic copies of all these letters and depositions, which they enjoin him "to claim in justice to an injured people, and to make a proper use of them."—Most of the material articles of complaint, as I observed before, Bernard confesses to be true; and with an air which discovers that he was under no apprehension of being censured by his judges. (Of whom my Lord of H— was one) for doing acts which he says "were dictated to him"—by his Majesty's special command, signified by his secretary of State.—In excuse for, or rather justification of his attempt to overthrow the constitution of this colony, and to have the people deprived of their invaluable Charter Rights, alleged against him, he finds fault with the Right of the two houses to elect Counsellors; by which means he says, "the ROYAL GOVERNOR is subject to the controul of the democratic council," which no doubt was painful to a Royal Governor of true Stuart notions of government; and he adds, "it is a solecism in policy as hurtful in practice as it is absurd in principle, and is the true cause of the extreme imbecility of the crown in this government."—My Lord of H— could be at no loss for evidence of Bernard's attempt to deprive the province of this Charter Right before; neither could any of the Lords of C— doubt of it, one would think, after such an express avowal of it in their own presence.

(3) We would not willingly suppose that Lord H— or any other secretary of State ever order'd Gov. Bernard to recommend the alteration of the established constitution of the province in one of its most essential parts; tho' he vindicates himself by saying this is one of the acts, the doing of which was dictated to him by special commands signified by his secretary of State.—Thus also when the house charges him with sending over depositions to the ministry privately taken, &c. he is far from denying it; but asserts, that the depositions referred to must be those which "he may be suppos'd to have transmitted to his Majesty's ministers in obedience to his Majesty's commands signified to him for that purpose"; he says, "he is sorry that he has not done in that respect so much as may have been expected from him," for "when he receiv'd such commands, he had no power to oblige people to give their testimony," which no doubt he would have been glad to have had, with a power to have inflicted pains and penalties for a refusal; "He found it difficult to procure voluntary evidence; and therefore could not execute the King's commands with that punctuality &c."—Certain it is however that he did procure the voluntary evidence of some persons; and if upon the whole one could possibly believe that Gov. Bernard was order'd to act the part he did, as he declares, it is not rational to suppose he would be condemn'd, much less punish'd by those who advis'd to such orders, however grievous they may have been to the people of this Province; for he himself properly enough observes, that in such a case, the charges must be understood to be directed against his Administration.—The King can do no wrong.—This is a maxim all acknowledge; but his Ministers may, for which in former reigns some were made to feel the vengeance of an incensed People.—An attempt to overthrow the constitution, to borrow the expiation of another, is the highest crime against the State.—This bro't an haughty stiffneck'd an untimely death.—Little Traitors will always plead the orders of the great.—The Great therefore are accountable, and punishable, if they have given them orders to oppress the people; when they are made to atone for their crimes, the vermin who have crept from the dunghill and plac'd themselves under their sunshine, will retreat & rot in their native obscurity.

In consequence of this complaint of the House of Representatives, Bernard, it seems, is recalled from the government, tho' the Petition like the Remonstrance of the great city of London, is deem'd by some people, to be scandalous. vid. pa. 116. 124.

TO BE SOLD  
On THURSDAY next.  
By Benjamin Church,  
At his usual Place of Sale;  
BROAD Cloths, Forreft Cloths, Camblets, figured  
Stuffs, Irish and Scotch Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks,  
Cuckers, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hosi, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.  
Swadry Articles of Household Furniture, as Tables,  
Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Beds and Bedsteads, Wearing  
Apparel, Watches, &c.  
Two Half Pipes of choice Madeira WINE—Samples  
to be seen on the Day of Sale.

TO BE SOLD  
On THURSDAY next.  
By Benjamin Church,  
At his usual Place of Sale;  
BROAD Cloths, Forreft Cloths, Camblets, figured  
Stuffs, Irish and Scotch Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks,  
Cuckers, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hosi, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.  
Swadry Articles of Household Furniture, as Tables,  
Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Beds and Bedsteads, Wearing  
Apparel, Watches, &c.  
Two Half Pipes of choice Madeira WINE—Samples  
to be seen on the Day of Sale.

Messieurs Edas & GILL.

There is nothing more irritating to an honest and fair mind, than to observe the two sorts of people that are now loud in declaiming against the present laudable measures that are pursued by the Colonies, to get relieved from the oppressive tax laws & standing armies that have lately been planted among them.—The people I mean are, those few who by a sordid practice of smuggling have bro't disgrace upon the country, and of course have been the means of bringing on such severities as are really distressing to the fair trader; but which very little affects those loyal smugglers.

The other sort is a few gentlemen (shall I call them gentlemen) who have held post under the Crown, and by a continued scene of bribery and corruption, have very plentifully enriched themselves; and now, with great zeal and loyalty to his Majesty, and to his revenue, maintain, (or rather endeavour to maintain) the justice and propriety of the tax laws, as well as the legality of a military power to enforce obedience to them.

One gentleman of this last sort, (with great goodness of countenance, and a small share of modest assurance,) the other day said, "How can we love our King, if we do not obey his laws?" when it was known to the wools company, and very expensively known to some of them, that he had in the course of a few years laid by five or six thousand pounds sterling, and that entirely through a deliberate breach of an express act of parliament: And when this has been delicately hinted to him, he has reply'd, that he never took the oath of office, poor weak man!—Does he think that to be a sufficient excuse even in this life?—I dare say the Exchequer will not think it so, if his conduct ever comes before them. And he may readily consider it to be insufficient to elude the vigilance of his grand adversary, who alone could have suggested such an expedient to save a conscience, as that of omitting the formalities of an oath that he ought to have taken, and which all supposed he did take.—An expedient but little better or wiser than that of the Dutch Sailor, who kiss'd his Hand upon the Bible, and because his lips did not touch the paper, happily concluded he was free from the oath.

The former of these sort of loyal people, its probable are advocates for taxes and a standing army, in order to enhance the value of their smuggled goods: The latter, in order to green or draw a veil over their own infamous past conduct. Which sort ought to be most desisted, I will not undertake to determine.—But I believe both they and their posterity will be remembered with contempt, when these troublesome and trying Times shall be pass'd and gone.

FESTUS.

\* Nor will a conveyance of the Pelf over to other hands be a security.

NEWBERN, (in North-Carolina,) April 13.  
We are informed, by a gentleman from Edenton, that an express was arrived at Virginia from Boston, requiring the station ship of that colony, to repair immediately to Boston. By which, 'twas supposed, that further disturbances had happened there; and that the commander in chief has ordered, once more, ALL the king's ships in America before that town, as the likeliest means to awe those SONS OF LIBERTY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.  
Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 6.  
"I have had many to visit me this Morning, asking this Question, What will now be done? I answered, the Ships in the North-America Trade must go there empty; I pray the People may stand firm in the Agreement they have entered into for another Year; and it is much wish'd by all, who are Friends to the Liberties of free born Englishmen here, of whom there are a great Number in this Kingdom.—Lord North, I was informed, before I got into the House of Commons, said to this Effect, That the People of Boston, who began the Association, were going on with their Importations from hence, nearly as before, having broke their Faith with New-York and Philadelphia, who had been true to their Agreement; which, tho' unwarrantable and illegal, yet their being true to their Agreements did them Honour. How it will prove, I do not pretend to say, but certain it is, that great Quantities of Goods are gone, and going to that Place.—I hope they have not been order'd by any that entered into the Non-Importation Agreement, but by Governor Bernard's Son, and those who joined in the Opposition; tho' his Father, Mein the Printer, and many others, say, that it is in a great Degree general; but be it as it may, it has much hurt the Cause of America, if not lost it, for the present Year.

"I can assure you, from all I have observed, or can learn, the most serious and sensible People in England, are much and deeply impressed with a Sense of their and our Situation; inasmuch as the Ministry, and such a one as they think it is, can carry every Point they please in Parliament, without any Regard to the constitutional Rights of the Subject. In short, unless this Nation gets engaged in a War, or something turns up which we cannot foresee, I have no Idea (nor have I heard one good Reason given by any Body, to make me think) that the present Ministry, or the Majority, which is the same Thing, will not hold their Ground, and continue their Schemes of ministerial Oppression, until their Measure is full.

On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD arrived here from Georgia, in the Georgia Packet, Capt. Souder. Monday Evening he preached at the New Presbyterian Church, and again last Night at St. Paul's Church, to very crowded Auditories.

NEW-YORK, May 14.  
IT being publicly known here, that NATHANIEL ROGERS, (one of the Boston Merchants, who has all along refused to come into the Non-Importation Agreement) was in Town, and it being suspected that his Design in visiting this City, was to use his Endeavours to prevail on the Merchants here, to break thro' and put an End to their Agreement; his Effigy was exhibited (last Thursday Evening) hanging on a Gallows, with Labels on the Back and Breast of it, expressing his Crime. It was attended by some Thousand Spectators, who after parading through Part of the City, went from the Coffee-House to his Lodgings, about 9 o'Clock, in order to pay their Respects to himself, in which they were disappointed, as he din'd out of Town and had not yet returned.—They then proceeded through several of the principal

Streets to the Common, where the Effigy and Gallows were committed to the Flames, amidst the joyful Acclamations of the People, who immediately after dispersed, and returned to their respective Homes.—The whole was conducted with such good Order and Decorum, that not the least Mischief was done. About 12 o'Clock, a Number of Persons call'd at his Lodgings again (to which he had not then returned, as he had received Intimation of what had pass'd in the City) and left a Letter which was soon after forwarded to him; upon the Receipt of it (we are inform'd) he immediately order'd a Servant, about 2 o'Clock in the Morning, to bring out his Carriage and Baggage, and decamp'd for Boston.—The following is a Copy of the Letter which Rogers received.

"New-York, 15th May, 1770.—Ten o'Clock at Night.  
NATHANIEL ROGERS,

"WHEREAS you have hitherto acted in Opposition to your Fellow Merchants of the Town of Boston, (who actuated by Principles of Liberty, did voluntarily enter into an Agreement not to import Goods from Great-Britain till the American Grievances were redress'd) and as you have by such, your infamous Conduct, rendered yourself obnoxious to the respectable Inhabitants of this City; a great Number of them called at your Lodgings this Evening, to know the Reasons for your Conduct in this Matter; and as they had not the Pleasure of seeing you, they take this Opportunity to inform you, that it is their Pleasure you depart this City within Twenty-four Hours from this Time, or you may depend upon being visited in a more disagreeable Manner, by

THE SONS OF LIBERTY.  
It was last Week strongly reported in this City, that the Merchants of Philadelphia, had determined against the Non-Importation Agreement, but as the Papers of Thursday last mention Nothing of it, we believe it premature.—However, we are told, there is to be a general Meeting of the Merchants in that City, To-Morrow, when the Matter is to be debated and finally settled.—We hear also, that the Merchants in this City, are soon to have a general Meeting.—How far the Farmer's Advice is necessary to be taken at this Time, is not for us to determine, when he says, By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.

Saturday last the Albany, Capt. Richards, and the Hope, Capt. Smith, arrived here from London in 2 Weeks; and we can with much Pleasure inform our Brethren in the neighbouring Colonies, that there is not a Piece of any Sort of Goods on board either of the above Vessels contrary to the Non-Importation Agreement, and indeed very little of any Kind, their Cargoes consisting of a few Grindstones, Sail Duck and Wool Cards. The Rest of our London Ships, and the Capt. Falconer, Sparks and Friend of Philadelphia, intended to wait the Result of Parliament, and had sanguine Expectations the Tea Act would be repealed before the Close of the Session.

Capt. Haviland, and Dr. Bailey, with 13 of the United Brethren, came Passengers in the Albany.  
The Jersey has no Goods on board; and all our other Vessels from Bristol are coming out in Ballast.

TO BE SOLD,  
A Quantity of good Indian Corn.  
Inquire of the Printers.

A LIST of the Names of those who AUDACIOUSLY continue to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro' out NORTH-AMERICA; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement. (3)

- JOHN GILLESPIE,  
In Queen-Street, has imported a Quantity of Glass contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, and refuses to relhip them.
- John Bernard,  
(In King-Street, almost opposite Vernon's Head.
- James McMaisters,  
(On Treat's Wharf.
- Patrick McMaisters,  
(Opposite the Sign of the Lamb.
- Nathaniel Rogers,  
(Opposite Mr. Henderson Inches Store lower End King-Street.
- William Jackson,  
At the Brazen Head, Cornhill, near the Town-House.
- Theophilus Lillie,  
(Near Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-House, North-End.
- John Taylor,  
(Nearly opposite the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.
- Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,  
(Opposite the Old Brick Meeting House, all of Boston.
- Israel Williams, Esq; & Son,  
(Traders in the Town of Hatfield.
- And, Henry Barnes,  
(Trader in the Town of Marlboro'.

IT must evidently appear either by Importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement, or by breaking their Contract with the Merchants, that they have preferred their own little private Advantage to the Welfare of America: It is therefore highly proper that the Public should know who they are, that have at this critical Time, fordidly detached themselves from the public Interest; and as they will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all who are well-wishers to it; so those who afford them their Countenance or give them their Custom, must expect to be considered in the same disagreeable Light.

We are desired to insert the following.  
IF Mr. Lemuel Spear of Braintree, and Mrs. Mary Belcher living near the Fortification in Boston, will desist from purchasing Goods of the McMaisters, IMPORTERS, nothing further will be said of the Matter. And Mrs. Wingfield and Mrs. Curtis are requested to desist from visiting the said McMaister's Shop, least it should be taken for granted that their Visits are for no other End but to purchase unallowed Goods. A Hint to the Wife.

Shelburne & Hillsborough v Hillsborough in Council & majestys 9 vid page 649. Vol. 2.  
vid. Letters pa. 463-474—831. & Vol. 2. & vid. 6 charters pa. 1077. Vol. 2. & pa. 106.  
& vid. Barnards defence page 643.—Turn to Index Vol. 1. & 2. to find Letters.



BOSTON, May 22.

Last Wednesday Forty five Daughters of Liberty, met in the Morning at the House of the Rev. Mr. MOORHEAD in this Town; in the Afternoon they exceeded Fifty. By the Evening of said Day they spun 234 Skeins of Yarn, some very fine, their Labour and Materials were all generously given the worthy Pastor.

Nothing appeared in their whole Conduct, but Love, Fidelity and Application. They were, by a great Majority, of his own Congregation; the rest of the Ladies belonged to other Societies in the Town, who generously offered their Service. For all which, the Recipient is under great Obligations to the whole.

Their Entertainment, was wholly American Production, excepting a little Wine, &c. Many Ladies and Gentlemen were pleased to visit this agreeable Collection, and appear'd highly gratified. There are above 200 Spinners in Mr. Moorhead's Society; and considering they are comparatively small, 'tis suppos'd that no Congregation in the Province can produce to great a Number, of the same Number of Families.

The whole was concluded with many agreeable Tunes, Anthems and Liberty Songs, with great Judgment; fine Voices perform'd and animated on this Occasion, in all their several Parts, by a Number of the Sons of Liberty.

Let this serve as a Specimen, to excite the numerous Fair in this Metropolis, and Country Towns, to exert their Parts in rendering this happy Climate opulent and flourishing.—*Quia Enim tentare nocebit*

Thursday Morning the 29th Regiment quitted the Barracks at Castle-Island, and landed at Dorchester-Neck, from thence they began their March for Providence, where they arrived last Saturday Noon, and immediately embarked on board the Transports then ready to proceed to the Jerseys.

Capt. Jenkins and Capt. Hall, in Brigs, Capt. Jacobson and Capt. Daverson, in Ships, were to leave London soon after Capt. Symmes. Mr. Samuel Eliot, of this Town, Merchant, had taken his Passage in Capt. Jacobson.

A Letter from London, by Capt. Burnell, mentions, that it was tho't the East-India Company would settle the affair with the Ministry relative to Tea, so that the Duty on that Article might be taken off here, and Four Pence half Penny to be paid there upon the Exportation of it from thence.

The Committees of Merchants in Maryland, still go on in re-shipping Goods for England, that are imported contrary to their Agreement of Non-Importation.

A Letter from a Merchant in London to his Correspondent in New-York, of March, says—"In short the whole Cause, in my Opinion, of the Act not being repealed, is owing to the Bostonians, who have since Christmas last shipped from hence not less than 150,000 l. Sterling in Goods."

Last Friday Evening one Richards, a Tide-Waiter, having 'tis said informed against a Connecticut Sloop, was tarred, feathered and carted thro' the Town for two or three Hours.

Last Saturday sail'd with a fair Wind for London, to the sad Mortification of all the Tories Male and Female, who have been using all the Tricks which the grand Cabal were capable of inventing to embarrass and hinder her Voyage, the good Ship Lydia, Capt. Scott, laden in Part with British Manufactures and other Goods lately Imported from Great-Britain contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants of America, to the Amount of upwards of Fifteen Thousand Pounds Sterling.—The Remainder of the Goods lately Imported contrary to the said Agreement, will be re-shipp'd in the very next Vessel for London.

This Morning died here the Hon. SAMUEL WELLES, Esq; in the 81st Year of his Age. Also, JAMES GORDON, Esq; aged 77 Years.

Cambridge, May 19. 1770.

**WHEREAS** the Death of Mrs. Wilwall of Cambridge, and the Circumstances preceding the same, have been most falsely represented, to the discredit of the deceased, and of her Husband: The following account is given, and will, if required, be attested to by her Physicians and others, Persons of Character in the Town.—Last Lord's-Day, when her Husband and Family were at Meeting, Mrs. Wilwall was at Home alone, and most likely took sundry Things out of a Trunk; and before she had an Opportunity to put them in, was taken with a Vertigo: Upon which she fell down and bruised herself. No doubt she had strength enough left to get up again, and reason enough to hold by the Dresser, lest she should fall again. In which Posture she was found not able to speak distinctly when the former returned from Meeting. Then she was put to Bed. Her Disorder and Fits increasing till she died, which was last Tuesday Night. There were not half so many Bruises upon her Body (which was carefully inspected by one of her Physicians, and three Women that laid her out) as might have been expected, only by one Fall, whereas she might have had Ten.—There scarcely ever was so much Talk, with so little Reason. W. BRATTLE.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joseph Edwards,

In Cornhill,

Next Door to the Post-Office—At the Sterling Coff.

**Thirty-four Sermons, on the** most useful and important Subjects, adapted to the Family and Closet.

By the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, A.M. Late President of the College at Princetown, in New-Jersey. In Three Volumes.—The Second Edition To which are prefix'd,

A Sermon on the Death of Mr. Davies, by Samuel Finlay, D.D.

And another Discourse on the same Occasion, together with an Elegiac Poem to the Memory of Mr. Davies. By Thomas Gibbons, D.D.

TO BE SOLD,

**A beautiful Spann of dark Bay,** young Dutch Horses. Enquire of BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun, at his Store near the Swing-Bridge.

1 see Duty Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. — Turn to the Index Vol. 2. to Find Merchants Agreements

121

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold by RICHARD DRAPER. Second EDITION: With Additions.

**A Plan of Exercise for the MILITIA** of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay: Extracted from the Plan of Discipline for the NORFOLK Militia.

Country Traders, Shopkeepers in Town, and others, are invited to the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

On Wednesday and Thursday next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning, and at THREE in the Afternoon of each Day.

At which Times and Place will be Sold by Public Vendue, a large and valuable Assortment of GOODS,—

Among which are,

Rich blue, white, green, crimson, pink, mazarene, straw, cloth color'd, scarlet and yellow Taffeties—cloth color'd Grogams,—yellow, buff, straw, pink, green, drab, blue and cloth color'd Sattin.—Strip Lute-lings, black Padufoy, pink and cloth color'd Ducapes —Persian Sarfines,—Broad Cloth,—Beaver Coatings, Ratteens, Frize, Shalloons and Tammies of all colors, Poplins, Dorsetteens, Fustians, Jeans, Dimothys, Thick-fets, Camblets, Mens and Womens cotton, bread and worsted Hosi, Nankeens, Buckram, green, buff, black, crimson and scarlet knit Waistcoat and Breeches Patterns, Cotton Gowns, 3, 4, 7-8 & yard-wide Cheek, Gingham, A loopen, a few Lawns, yellow Hollands, Kenting and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Gloves and Mitts, kid and lamb ditto, A variety of Calicoes, Ribbons, silk Ferrets, Qualities, Capuchin Silk, Chip Bonnets, Blond Lace, white Wax Necklaces, Twist, Silk and Hair, Womens & Childrens Stays, Cotton Counterpanes, white and yellow metal Coat and Breast Buttons, Death-Head ditto, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The Sale to begin on Wednesday next, 23d Inst. at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, and to be continued till Thursday Evening.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joseph Pierce,

At his Shop the North Side of the Town-House,

**New Philadelphia FLOUR, Irish**

Linnens, superfine Broad Cloths, a Variety of Silks—

A L S O.

The Remains of Messrs. COX and BERRY's Goods, who are embarked for England, consisting of Gold and Silver Lace, in Bindings, Gold & Silver Buttons, &c.

N. B. The highest Price given for old Gold and Silver Lace.

On WEDNESDAY next, in the

Forenoon, will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of MILES GREENWOOD, at the South Part of BOSTON

**House Furniture, consisting of**

Feather Beds, Curtains, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Tables, Pewter, &c.—The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

**UMBRILLOES.**

UMBRILLOES made in the neatest Manner, and Sold by JOHN McCLEARY, at his Shop in Kilby-Street, near Oliver's Dock.—Where all Ladies that will favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being served with Fidelity and Dispatch, as well by sending, as if present.

**Lost on Friday Night last, Six**

Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter U, being from No. 1154 to 1159 inclusive, also two Prize Tickets in Lottery Letter E, viz. N. 13 and 1396 each drew Six Dollars. Whoever will bring them to the Printers shall be well rewarded for their Trouble, & no Questions ask'd.



Portsmouth, May 18. 1770.

For LONDON,

The Grosvenor-Mast Ship

EDWARD BROWN, Master; having fine Accommodations, will sail in about three Weeks.

Passengers may ap-

ply to Solomon Davis, of Bolton, Merchant; or to Joshua Wainworth of Portsmouth, or the Master on Board.



THE YOUNG HERO,

TO Cover for a Guinea a Mare for the Season, or Half a Guinea a Leap.—He's a fine Blood Bay Stallion, full 15 Hands high, of the Saddle-Breed equal, if not superior to any Horse raised in this Province, and remarkably sure for getting Colts.

Apply to Mr. Samuel Anthony at Mr. John Rogers's in Marlboro'-Street, a little Southward of the Province House, or Mr. Samuel Sellen in Bromfield's Lane, leading from Marlboro'-Street to the Common.

WANTED,

**Six Pair of WOOD-DUCKS.**

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

**A healthy strong Negro Girl, 14** Years of Age, has had the Small Pox, and can do any Work in Town or Country. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

On THURSDAY next,

At Twelve o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

**Two half Pipes, and two Quarter Casks** of Madeira WINE. J. Rollet, Auctioneer.

Warranted Sperma Ceti Candles,

Manufactured by Messrs Russell and Howland, Of Dartmouth.

To be sold by William Palfrey,

The Candles may be depended upon to be of the best Kind, and fit to be exported to any Part of the World.

Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ash,

by NATHANIEL WHEATLEY, at his Store in King-Street. Where it is to be sold very cheap—

**Excellent Petersburg Hemp, Russia Duck,** New-Castle Coals, best Salad Oyl in half Chests, and a few Boxes of Tin Plates.

**FLAX-SEED.**

For the Benefit of the neighbouring

Towns to encourage the Growth of good Flax, which only is to be done but by change of Seed, a Gentleman of this Town has procured about 250 Bushels perfectly clean and free of the small Seed called No-Seed, which grew about 150 Miles to the Southward, and may be had at 4s. per Bushel, in small Quantities not exceeding two Bushels, of Mr. Ephraim May and Mr. Caleb Davis, near the Fortification; and Mr. William Conant, at Charlestown.

**Best Velvet CORKS, to be sold**

by WILLIAM BOWES, at his Shop on Dock Square.

A L S O,

Empty Casks and Boxes of all Sizes, imported long before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place.

**Left with the Subscriber, by a**

Person unknown, on the 3th of April last, an old black Mare, with a long Mane and Tail, an old Ruffet Saddle and Bridle. The Owner by applying to the Subscriber, at Charlestown, may have her again, paying Charges.

THOMAS GOODWIN.

**ALL** Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Ebenezer Shed, late of Charlestown, Gentleman, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Ebenezer and Samuel Shed of said Charlestown, Administrators on said Estate, in Order for Settlement.

**Best Sperma Ceti Candles,**

Warranted Pure,

**MADE AND SOLD** by JOHN LANGDON in Fleet-Street, above HANCOCK'S Wharf, near the Old North Meeting House. He also sells the best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil by the Barrel. Best Tall-ow Candles mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. All as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

TO BE SOLD,

**A few Casks of Claret, a few small**

Casks of French Brandy, and some best Castile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharf. abctf.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the New Auction Room at the Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane,

Over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store,

A Variety of English Goods as usual.—Also House Furniture, amongst which are, Mahogany Tables, half Dozen Mahogany Leather Bottom Chairs, half Doz. Black Walnut ditto, with green Harratzen Bottoms, one Chest Drawers, one Desk, Pictures, Feather Beds, B. d. heads, Silver Watches, &c. &c.

William Hunter, Auctioneer.

On Tuesday Evening next at Six o'Clock.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.**

ENTERED IN.

Sloop New-Castle, Rogers from Annapolis-Royal. Sloop Dolphin, from New-Haven. Schooner Mary-gold, Atwood; and Sloop Virginia-Packet, Sawann from Virginia. Schooner Martin, Higgins; Sloop Dispatch, Purdie; and, Sloop Sally, Richards from New-London. Schooner Hamston, Turner from Newfoundland. Schooner Betsey, Palfrey; Sloop Hannah, White; and Schooner Hawke, West from St. Lucia. Schooner Sufanna, Haynes from St. Croix. Schooner Betsey, Grant; and Erig Betsey, Chambers from Cape Nicholas. Sloop Industry, Andrews from Cadix. Brig Hallecom, Smithwick from Grenada. Schooner Success, Blake from St. Eustasia. Brig Lydia Bishop from Liverpool. Ship John Galley, Symmes from London.

buried in the Town of Bolton since our last, Six Whites. No Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at Bolton, for this present Week.

Monday, 21 m. after 8 | Friday, 42 m. after 11  
Tuesday, 10 m. after 9 | Saturday, 34 m. after 12  
Wednesday, 58 m. after 9 | Lord's-day, 28 m. after 10  
Thursday, 50 m. after 10 | New M. 24 Day 9 Nig.



129  
**ALL Persons who are indebted to the Estate of Mr. Samuel Hanchman, late of Boston, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; of said Boston, Administrator;—And all Persons to whom said Estate is indebted, are desired immediately to call on said HANCOCK with their Accounts, that they may be discharged.** Boston, May 11, 1770.

**A wet Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, is wanted immediately in a Gentleman's Family. Any such may be further inform'd, by enquiring of Edes and Gill.**

**ALL Persons that are indebted to the Estate of Captain John Hamock, late of Boston, Wine-Merchant, deceased, are ONCE MORE desired to pay their respective Balances to his Son Charles Hamock, who is empowered to receive the same; or they will be put to further Trouble.** CHARLES HAMOCK.

**ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Nathaniel Loring, late of Boston, Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring them in to Benjamin Dolbear, Administrator on said Estate. And all Persons that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment immediately to said Administrator.**

### A Bell-Foundry

**E**rected by Henry Crane of Stoughton, by the Assistance of a Bell-Founder lately from England, but late from Philadelphia.—Where Pells of Bells are cast of any Size for Churches, Bells for Meeting Houses from seven to 6 or 7 Tons, School-Houses and Ship Bells of all Sizes, Bells for Clocks, and China Bells of any Dimensions. This being a new Branch of Business in this Province, said Crane hopes he may meet with public Encouragement; and he will engage to make them as good as any imported and much cheaper.—For further Particulars, inquire of Messieurs SCOTT & GILL, in Boston.

**To be Sold for want of Employ,**  
a Negro Man that understands the Cooper's Business.—  
For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

### Pure Sperma Cæti Candles,

Manufactured and Sold by

**Nathaniel Appleton & Com'y,**

At their Works adjoining to the South-Battery, Boston.  
N. E. Sperma Cæti Oil sold at the same Place.

**WHEREAS the late Partnership of Robert Pierpont, and Benjamin Cobb, was Dissolved the 10th Instant: ALL Persons that have any Accounts open with said Company, are desired to settle the same with Robert Pierpont.**  
Boston, 14th May 1770. ROB. PIERPONT,  
BENJA. COBB.

### For Newbury-Port,

**The Brigg Hannah, Gee Hodgkins,**  
Master, now laying at Vernon's Wharf, North-End. Will sail in a few Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN BAKER, at his House in Back-Street, or the Master on board. May 14, 1770.

**TO BE LETT,**  
**One End of a House, with a good Kitchen, Yard and Garden, also a Stable, opposite the Rev. Mr. Moorhead's Meeting-House.—For further Particulars enquire at said House.** May 12th, 1770.

**TO BE SOLD BY**  
**George Spriggs,**

**Gardner to JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;**

**ALL Sorts of Garden Seeds, Beans, Peas, &c. all fresh and good, and will be warranted. Apply to him at his House near Beacon Hill.**

**ALL Persons who have Demands on the Estate of Thomas Palfrey, late of Boston, Sail-Maker, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts in Order for a Settlement: And those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make speedy Payment to**  
May 14, ELIZABETH PALFREY, Administratrix.

**WHEREAS the Co-partnership of Thomas Palfrey and Benjamin Jeffry of Boston, Sail-Makers, is Dissolved by the Death of the former—This is to desire all Persons who have any Demands on them (as a Company) to bring in their Accounts to the Subscriber for a Settlement: And those who are indebted to said Company, to pay their respective Balances to him.**  
May 14, 1770. WILLIAM HOSKINS,  
(Attorney to the surviving Partner.)

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c. Newport, May 10, 1770.

**W**hereas Francis Pope of Newport, Mariner, presented a Petition and represented unto the General Assembly, that he is an insolvent Debtor, and prayed that the Benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, may be extended unto him: Whereupon the General Assembly referred the said Petition and ordered that he should notify his Creditors by an Advertisement to be inserted three Weeks successively, in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the New-York, and in one of the Boston News Papers; to appear at next Session to answer the same: I Do therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the said Francis Pope, to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at said Newport, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Petition should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

**A Quantity of Cotton Wool, and**  
a few Hog-heads of West-India Rum, to be sold cheap for Cash by SAMUEL BRECK, at the Corner Store, South Side of Green's Wharf.—Where may be had, A general Assortment of West-India Goods and Groceries. ALSO, an Anchor of about 400 Weight, and a Quantity of Jun.

To be sold extreme low for Cash, Wholesale or Retail,  
**By JOHN GORE, jun.**

**Opposite LIBERTY-TREE, Boston,**

**R**OSE, green, yellow, pompadore and dark-colour'd India taffeties; a fine assortment of 7-8 Irish linens; a genteel assortment of callicoes; pompadore, blue, mixt and dark-colour'd broad cloths; black and drab German serges; shalloons, tammies, durans; mens and womens white cotton hose, mens and womens black and coloured worsted ditto; ribbons; short white and lilican pins; white, blue and crimson figured modes, black de; white, pink, blue and black pelong sattins, rich black do; black sprigg ditto; black 3 & 4-thread breeches patterns; oznabrigs, ticklinburgs; ravens duck; check handkerchiefs; drab and black cotton velvet, black silk ditto; strip white gauze for aprons, black sprig gauze; cambrick, spotted lawn aprons; black sewing silk; death-head buttons; silk twist; tapes; womens white silk mitts; black and dark coloured ditto, black silk gloves, womens fine French kid gloves, womens lamb mitts; white trolly and blond laces—Choice French Indigo—Fustians and Jeans.

### North-American Manufactures.

**Superfine 3rd mix'd Cotton Hose,**  
superfine 3-thread worsted and mill'd ditto, for 6/ L. M. a Pair, equally as fine as any Imported from London and sold at that Price; black, pompadore, light and dark mix'd chocolate and drab colour'd Cloths, Sagathies, a Variety of thin Summer Wear, Diaper, white Cotton and Linen, strip'd ditto, strip'd Swankins, best of Lynn Shoes, Woollen Check, superfine white Flannel, Pole Combs, fine Teeth Horn Combs.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That

a valuable Tract of Land lying partly in Bowdoinham, and near to Kennebeck-River, in the County of Lincoln, is now selling; and there still remain about Twenty Lots to be disposed of to Settlers.

The said Lots are very commodiously laid out, and contain 150 Acres each; which on easy Conditions of Settlement will be given away to good Settlers, that shall be well recommended for their Honesty and Industry.

Persons of such a Character inclining to become Settlers may apply to Abraham Prebble, Esq; in Bowdoinham, or to Mr. John Read near the Rev. Mr. Moorhead's Meeting-House in Boston, who will give them further Information.

**To be Sold** at the House of Mr. Winslow, Innholder in Peterham, in the County of Worcester, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 23d Inst. at Noon, a Tract of Land in said Peterham, taining more than 700 Acres, most of it choice Land and well timbered; with two Houses and the Remains of a Saw-Mill & Grist-Mill there: about two Miles from the Rev. Mr. Whitney's Meeting-House in said Town, and formerly the Estate of Jonathan Prescott, Esq; deceased.—Thro' said Land runs the County Road, and also a River (a constant Stream) extremely commodious for Mills. The said Land may be conveniently divided into several Farms, as may suit the Purchasers; who (if it be inconvenient to pay the Money on the Sale) may have a reasonable Time to pay the same, giving good Security on Interest. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Just imported from Jamaica, in the Ship Spanish Town Packet, JONATHAN DEAN, Master, and to be sold very cheap for Cash by JOHN DEAN & TIMOTHY PENNY, on John Hancock, Esq's; Wharf, viz.

**Choice Jamaica Sugars in Hog-heads, Tierces and Barrels, Rum in Iron-Bound Hog-heads.—Likewise a few Iron-Bound Casks of old Jamaica Spirit.**

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

**A** Quantity of Two and Two & half Inch Black Oak Plank. Any Person having such to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to the Printers hereof.

### TO BE SOLD,

**A healthy, strong Negro Girl,**  
about 12 Years old, born and bro't up in the Country, about 12 Miles from Boston, and is now fit to be bro't up to any kind of Business. For further Particulars inquire of Joseph Gould, of Lynn, or the Printers hereof.

**T**O be sold in Shrewsbury, situated upon the Post Road, leading from Boston to Springfield, a very convenient Tanyard, Tanhouse and Currier's Shop, also a convenient Dwelling-House, with one acre of Land, and is within about one Mile and a half of the Meeting-House. For further Particulars, enquire of Jonas Jones, upon said Premises.

### To be Sold by the Subscriber, at

at his Building-Yard at Taunton, three new Vessels, viz. One of about 160 Tons, and one of about 145 Tons, both finished; and one new Building, betwixt 80 and 90 Tons, built for the Subscriber by Benjamin Hood, formerly a Boston-Builder, and equal to any of any burthen, to be had in New-England. With respect to the terms of purchase, and exact Dimensions of said Vessels, information may be had at the Stores of Jonathan and John Amory, or Mr. James Anderson, Merchants in Boston; or at said Taunton, where said Vessels are, by the Subscriber. (6w.) JOHN ADAM.

**All Persons who have any Demands upon the Estate of Capt. Hugh McDaniel, late of Boston, Rope-Maker, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and those who are indebted thereto are requested to settle as soon as convenient, with Sarah McDaniel, Administratrix.**

**The Subscriber begs Leave to acquaint** all the Gentlemen that formerly favored the late Mr. Hugh McDaniel with their Custom, that he intends for the future to carry on the Business at the same Rope-Walk, where they or any new Customer may depend upon having their Work performed with Fidelity & Dispatch. (6w.) HUGH TARBETT.

War Office, January 23, 1770.

**W**HEREAS it hath been represented to the King, that there are at this Time several Deserters from the different Corps in his Majesty's Land Service, that by an Offer of his Majesty's gracious Pardon they might be induced to return to their Duty, and that such an Instance of his Royal Clemency might have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; his Majesty is graciously pleased to grant his free Pardon to all Deserters from his Land Forces, under the following Limitations and Conditions.

1st. That such of the Deserters as are now in Great-Britain or Ireland, or in the Garrison of Gibraltar, or Island of Minorca, do surrender themselves on or before the 30th of June 1770, either to the Regiments to which they belonged, or to any others on those Stations, or to any recruiting Party of the Forces; the Deserters from the Cavalry to surrender to some Corps of the Cavalry, and Deserters from the Infantry, to some Corps of the Infantry.

2dly. That such Deserters as are now in North-America, the West-Indies, or Africa, do surrender themselves on or before the 31st Day of December, 1770, to their respective Regiments, or to any others which may be stationed at the Places, where such Deserters happen to be.

3dly. That they shall be entitled to the Benefit of this Pardon, upon their declaring from what Corps they deserted, and consenting to enlist in the Corps to which they shall have surrendered.

4thly. And whereas it has been represented to the King, that many of the said Deserters, may have since enlisted into other Corps, and may be now serving therein, his Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon, and to permit them to continue to serve in such Corps, upon their confessing their Desertion to their Commanding Officer.

5thly. And whereas it is probable that many of the said Deserters either from Age or Infirmities, may now be fit to be received again into the Service, it is his Majesty's Pleasure that upon such Deserters applying to the Commanding Officer of any Corps of the Land Forces, and confessing their Desertion, a Certificate shall be granted to them under the Regimental Seal, and signed by the Commanding Officer, of their having surrendered themselves agreeable to his Majesty's Pleasure herein signified, which Certificate shall entitle them to the full Benefit of this Pardon.

6thly. And whereas several of the said Deserters have been apprehended, and are now in Goal or in Military Custody, his Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to them his Free Pardon, of which they are to have the full Benefit, upon their Arrival at their respective Regiments, or upon their being permitted to enlist in any other Corps of his Majesty's Land Forces.

By his Majesty's Command,  
BARRINGTON.

### To be sold at the British Coffee-

House, in Kingstreet, Boston, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 14th of June next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, the following Parcels of Land, viz.

1. One forty eighth Part of the whole Kennebeck Purchase from the late Colony of New-Plymouth, consisting of Fifteen hundred and fifty Acres on the East side of Kennebeck River, about 6 Miles above the Court House in Pownalborough, fronting on the said River, being half a Mile wide, and running five Miles back: About Twenty four hundred Acres fronting on Cobscookete Stream, and running back about ten Miles to the Western Boundary of said Purchase: And Four hundred Acres on the East side of Kennebeck River, about four Miles above Fort Western, being Number 443 besides what said forty eighth will be intitled to of all the Lands in said Purchase that lie in Common.

2. Fourteen hundred and seventy Acres of Land abutting upon Kennebeck River, half a Mile wide, and running East South East five Miles from the River, about three Miles above the Court House in Pownalborough.

3. About twenty five hundred Acres of Land on the West Side of Kennebeck River, about two Miles below Fort Western, one Mile wide, and four and a half Miles deep, bounding Westerly on Great Cobscookete Pond, and Easterly on the said River.

4. Two hundred and fifty Acres of Land in two Divisions on the East Side of Kennebeck River, near Fort Western, being Number 27.

5. Two hundred and fifty Acres of Land in two Divisions, on the West Side of Kennebeck River, almost opposite to Fort Western being Number 9.

6. Nine hundred Acres of Land at seven Mile Brook, abutting on the East Side of Kennebeck River, with a good Stream through it, about seven Miles above Fort Western.

7. And four hundred Acres of Land adjoining to Fort Halifax.

For further Particulars enquire of Henry Alline, the Proprietors Clerk, at his Office in King-street, Boston. Boston, April 26th, 1770.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,



MONDAY, May 21, 1770.

AT a Meeting of the Frecholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, by Adjournment, May 15th, 1770. The Committee appointed to draw up INSTRUCTIONS for the REPRESENTATIVES, made the following Report, which was unanimously accepted by the Town.

To the Honorable JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq; the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, and the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;

GENTLEMEN,

**T**HE Town of BOSTON, by their late choice of you to represent them, in the ensuing General Court, have given strong proof of their confidence in your abilities and integrity. For no period, since the perilous times of our venerable fathers, has worn a more gloomy and alarming aspect. Unwarrantable and arbitrary exactions made upon the people, trade expiring, grievances, murmurs and discontents, convulsing every part of the British Empire, forebode a day of trial, in which, under GOD, nothing but stern virtue and inflexible fortitude can save us, from a rapacious and miserable destruction. A series of occurrences, many recent events, and especially the late journals of the House of Lords, afford good reason to believe, that a deep-laid and desperate plan of imperial despotism has been laid, and partly executed, for the extinction of all civil liberty—and from a gradual sapping the grand foundation, from a subtle undermining the main pillars, breaking the strong bulwarks, destroying the principal ramparts and battlements, the august, and once revered, fortrefs of English freedom—that admirable work of ages—the BRITISH CONSTITUTION—seems just tottering into fatal and inevitable ruin. The dreadful catastrophe threatens universal havoc, and presents an awful warning to hazard all, if peradventure, we, in these distant confines of the earth, may prevent being totally overwhelmed and buried under the ruins of our most established rights. For many years past, we have, with sorrow, beheld the approaching conflict; various have been the causes, which pressed on this decisive period; and every thing now conspires to prompt a full exertion of our utmost vigilance, wisdom and firmness—and as the exigencies of the times require, not only the refined abilities of true policy, but the more martial virtues, conduct, valour, and intrepidity; so, Gentlemen, in giving you our suffrages, at this election, we have devolved upon you a most important trust; to discharge which, we doubt not, you will summon up the whole united faculties of mind and body.

We decline, Gentlemen, a minute detail of many momentous concerns, relative to which, it is believed, no instructions need be given; but we shall express our thoughts on such matters, as we suppose, you will think to have our explicit sentiments.

A grievance which will early present itself, in the ensuing sessions; and to redress which, you are to take all proper and spirited methods, is that of holding the General Court, at *Harvard College*, not only, against ancient usage and established law, but also against the welfare of that Seminary of learning; the happy advancement of which, this province ever had, and still have, so much at heart.

We would have you, Gentlemen, particularly scrutinize into the wise and cautious transactions of our worthy fathers, in 1721. They, it should be known, in that year, though not directly called to weigh the high importance of the question, yet, on this very matter, behaved, with a political foresight and sagacious circumspection, truly admirable and worthy imitation. The small pox, then, almost as pestilential as the plague, rendered the meeting of the General Court, in Boston, morally impossible; yet so convinced was the governor of the province of his own defect of authority to remove the General Assembly out of Town, that when all the members daring to attend the court, in that infectious season, were assembled, in the Council-chamber, unable to make a quorum of the lower house, they were expressly assured, by his Excellency, that the proposed adjourning, into the country, should not be drawn into precedent. Accordingly, a reliance doubtless being had on such solemn assurance, no objections appear entered on record against the adjournment, when, through a providential calamity, a transaction of business, in the proper place, was become really impracticable. No proverb is more familiar, than that necessity knows no law; and the court, without doubt, on this natural consideration, was immediately adjourned out of this town. Yet so universally sensible were the people of that day, and especially the three branches of the legislature, that an act of the whole court, even when such a fatal emergency had forced the adjournment, was thought absolutely requisite to legalize and capacitate for their procedure to public business:—and accordingly a vote passed the honorable House to that purpose, the same was concurred by his Majesty's Council, and approved and formally assented to, by the Commander in chief—all which appears on the public records of the province. Now we should be glad to be informed, how these proceedings, in essence, sense and spirit, differ from a full, ample and final denunciation of the law establishing the seat of government.

We are not ignorant, that in 1728, a controversy was forced on relative to this point. This dispute had its rise, like many of more modern date, in consequence of ministerial instructions, which, to borrow a phrase of the then house, "are not pleasant to mention."

We are not unacquainted, that his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General were, at this time, consulted, relative to our legal Seat of Government. We also know, that the then Governor (Burnet) treating upon the same subject, informed the House of Representatives, that "the King determined the point, according to the Attorney and Solicitor-General's opinion, on, that the *SOLE* power of dissolving, proroguing, and adjourning the General Court or Assembly, as to time or place, is in HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNOR, and that the reasons against it from the tenth of King William had no real foundation; there being no clause in that act, laying any such restraint upon the GOVERNOR."

Here, it should be well observed, is not barely a tacit, but an express declaration, that "the sole power of dissolving, &c." is devolved intirely "upon," and exclusively vested "in the Governor." From hence, in our opinion, this consequence unavoidably follows, that no instructions, orders or mandates whatever ought to direct and controul such power, solely, in the Governor. For it is not merely absurd in theory, and most mischievous in practice, that an authority incapacitated, by distance, to judge of local and other critical circumstances, should have a power to fix such an important movement; but moreover it is palpably contrariant to the plain words of the preceding determination.

We freely own, it would have given us more satisfaction to have seen this opinion under the hands of those lawyers. But we would, here, Gentlemen, direct you carefully to notice and remember, that as we always expect to defend our own rights and liberties, so we are unalterably fixed to judge for ourselves of their real existence, agreeable to law. Yet as we believe this same opinion is far from being well-grounded, so we now offer a few comments thereon, for your future consideration. But let it be recorded, that we enter upon this task, protesting against the pretended right or power of any crown-lawyer, or any exterior authority upon earth, to determine, limit or ascertain all or any of our constitutional or charteral, natural or civil, political or sacred, rights, liberties, privileges or immunities. These words "there being no clause, in that act, (roth of William) laying any such restraint upon the Governor," contained, in the aforesaid opinion, are, we conclude, intended to convey, that as the King's prerogative to remove the General Court, at pleasure, is not by express words taken away, so such a power remains inherent in the crown. We do allow, indeed, that the King's prerogative was once thought "a topic too delicate and sacred to be profaned by the pen of a subject; that it was ranked among the *arcana imperii*; and like the mysteries of the *bona dea*, was not suffered to be pried into by any but such as were initiated in it's service: because perhaps the exertion of the one, like the solemnities of the other, would not bear the inspection of a rational and sober inquiry." We also have learned, that there hath been a British potentate, who dared "to direct an English parliament to abstain from discoursing of matters of state; that even that august assembly ought not to deal, to judge or to meddle with Majesty's prerogative royal." And James, the first, with his high notions of the divinity of regal sway, more than once laid it down in his speeches, that—"as it was atheism and blasphemy in a creature to dispute what the deity may do, so it is presumption and sedition in a subject to dispute what a King may do in the height of his powers: Good Christians, he adds, will be content with GOD's will, revealed in his word; and good subjects will rest in the King's will, revealed in HIS law." Surely, when such mystical jargon, such absurd and infamous rant was thus openly denounced, in a realm famed for understanding, freedom and true magnanimity, nothing, except an ineffable contempt of the reigning monarch, diverted that indignant vengeance, which would otherwise have made his illustrious throne to tremble, and hurled the royal diadem from his forfeit head.

The King's prerogative, in its largest extent, includes, only, certain rights and privileges, which, by law, the King hath as a third power of the common wealth, intrusted with the execution of laws already in being. This prerogative our law pronounces to be *solely governed by the laws of the land*; those being the measure, as well of the King's power, as the Subject's obedience: For as the laws assert and bound the just rights of the King; so they likewise declare and maintain the rights and liberties of the people: Hence it is adjudged law, that all prerogatives must be for the advantage and good of the people; otherwise, such pretended prerogatives are not to be allowed by law. Even our crown lawyers will inform us, "that one of the principal bulwarks of civil liberty, or (in other words) of the British constitution, is the limitation of the King's prerogative by bounds so certain and notorious, that it is impossible he should ever exceed them, without the consent of the people, on the one hand, or without, on the other, a violation of that original contract, which in all states impliedly, and in ours most expressly, subsists between the prince and the subject.—And from a consideration of the extent and restrictions of the King's prerogative, this conclusion will evidently follow, that the powers which are vested in the crown by the laws of England, are necessary for the support of society; and do not intrench any further on our natural rights, than is expedient for the maintenance of our civil. Sir Henry Finch, under Charles the first, though he lays down the law of prerogative in very strong and emphatical terms, yet qualifies it, with a general restriction; in regard to the liberties of the people.—The King (says he) hath a prerogative in all things, that are not injurious to the subject; in them all it must be remembered, that the King's

prerogative stretcheth not to the doing of any wrong. And, finally, the best definition of the prerogative, which our law-books afford is, "That discretionary power of acting for the public good, where the positive laws are silent;—and if this discretionary power be abused to the publick detriment, such prerogative is exerted in an unconstitutional manner."

We, Gentlemen, have been thus particular in our instructions on this head, because we apprehend, that this point of prerogative, through great inattention, hath been much mistaken; and also because every other matter, set forth in the aforesaid opinion of Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General, has been irresistably confuted by divers judicious replies of succeeding houses of our assembly. Now the clear law just laid down (to the true spirit of which we do order you punctually to adhere) proves beyond a cavil, that, if the late removal of our General Court was not against plain provincial law, yet that such removal is not only unwarrantable by the principles of crown law, but is directly repugnant to the fundamental institutions even of prerogative law:—For will any one, be so weak, or wicked; nay, will even a crown lawyer, for his stipend or pension, have the front publicly to maintain, that the late alteration of the seat of our General Assembly is "for the advantage and good of the people;" or "for the necessary support of society;" or that this assumed "prerogative stretcheth not to any wrong?" Now if all this, and much more, is not maintained, then waving our provincial law, relative to the seat of government, we, with good authority, say, that the holding the General Court, from it's ancient and proper station, is unwarrantable, unconstitutional, illegal and oppressive.

We have given you, Gentlemen, our full sentiments touching this important concern, because you ought not to be at any loss, how to conduct yourselves, herein, conformable to the judgment of your constituents.—But had we not, here, spoken so largely; nay, had the express letter of the law been less favorable, and were it possible to rank up any absurd, obsolete notion, which might have seemed calculated to propagate slavish doctrines, we should by no means have been inclined to forego our birthrights. For the prime and only reason which originated all law, but more particularly and expressly the prerogative, was the general enjoyment of this state; and, therefore, when any pretended prerogative do not advance this grand purpose, they have no legal obligation; and when any strictly just prerogatives are exerted to promote any different design, they also cease to be binding. Indeed, even a Solicitor General of Majesty, in an express treatise "of the King's prerogative," will teach us,—"that mankind will not be reasoned out of the feelings of humanity; nor will sacrifice their liberty by a scrupulous adherence to those political maxims, which were originally established to preserve it."

The deplorable situation of our provincial militia, you will make the object of your peculiar attention; and as it is apparent, from what putrid source, this decline of military emulation hath flowed, we press, that such animated steps may be taken, as shall speedily remove this just reproach from the land. When every method is obstinately pursued to enervate with foreign luxuries, every artifice practised to corrupt, in order to inflame; when we are denied a free, constitutional exercise of our rights, as men and citizens; when high-handed invasions are made on our property, and audacious attempts to intimidate not only from resistance, but complaint; so fully the constitutional watchmen and centinels of our liberties are asleep, upon their stations, or traitors to the main body, if they do not rouse and rescue from this insidious plot.

As a voluntary and laudable renunciation of a baneful commerce has naturally occasioned a general stagnation of trade; and as the true riches of a people are numbers and industry, we warmly recommend to you such measures, as will tend to increase population, encourage industry and promote our own manufactures; and as this is a very politic political device for the defeat of our malicious foes, we presume it may be less obnoxious to the virulent slander of ministerial dependants.—But these salutary methods of genuine policy ought never to exclude or supersede the more open, manly, bold, and pertunacious exertions for our freedom.

One of the most weighty matters, which attracts our attention, and lies deep in the heart of every sensible and honest American, is the firm and lasting union of the colonies: There is no one point, which ought more to engage your affectionate zeal. Our enemies, well knowing the consequence of this great acquisition, have bent their whole force to render it abortive. Without the least foundation, jealousies have been assiduously infused, diabolical falsehoods forged, idle tales propagated, little discords fomented; and every engine, that fraud could invent, and hardy villains manage, has been set to work, in order to retard, if not utterly overthrow, this desirable attainment. But all hath not done. The eyes of our worthy brethren, through the continent, are open.—Yet, as we know the plotting malice, inveteracy and indefatigable labour of the desperately wicked, we strongly inculcate, that you be zealous to keep up a cordial intercourse, with our sister colonies; and as our interests are so apparently inseparable, nothing, but an intimate communion is requisite to cement our political and natural attachment.

We have, for a long time, beheld with grief, and astonishment, the unwarrantable practices of ministerial instructions to the commanders in chief of this province. It is high time, gentlemen, for this matter to be searched into and remedied.

Such an enormous stretch of power, if much longer unchecked, will eventually annihilate the essentials of all civil liberty. It is repugnant to the very first principle of true government, (which was alone instituted for the good of the governed) that a remote power, not only so much disconnected, but often different in interest, should undertake, at pleasure, to controul, nay command, in a

vid page 115. & especially by the Molapies Act, see pa. 9. Vol. 2. — See Act page 735—  
Vol. 1. &c. — vid. Lords Resolves pa. 436—444—Vol. 2. — vid page 70. & vid. Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. & pa. 57. — Turn to Index Vol. 2. to Find merchant's agreements



of the last moment, for the benefit and relief of the people:—power, three thousand transmarine miles distant, not only ignorant of our true welfare, but, in perceptive, discovered, interested to oppose it; not only attempting to oppress, but actually oppressing;—that such a power should be allowed, wantonly, to proscribe patricians and plebeians;—at will, to fix the residence of our parliament; to order that parliament when, and how to proceed, and where to sit;—at one time to forbid the best improvement of our own produce; at another time, effectually to force us to purchase foreign merchandize;—again, as it were, sword in hand, to demand our property; and, anon, to forbid our own disposal of a certain part of it:—These are doctrines and political solecisms, which may take root and spring up, under the meridian of modern Rome; but we trust, in GOD, will not flourish, in the soil and climate of British America. We, therefore, strictly, charge you, not to grant any supplies to the institutions of government, if thro' their defect, or misapplication the grand ends, for which we support and obey our rulers, are not accomplished.

We, also, recommend to you carefully to enquire into the state of criminal prosecutions, in our executive courts; and endeavour to revive the ancient method of appointing the attorney-general, agreeable to charter: for we believe, that such a step will be attended with very salutary consequences, in the advancement of public justice, the punishment of offenders, and the general good order of the province.

Our choice of you, Gentlemen, to represent us, at this hazardous juncture, is a sufficient evidence of our great dependence on your wise, honest and steady conduct:—We, therefore, leave all other matters to your best discretion and judgment; till we shall see fit to give further instructions:—We greatly confide, that you will bear in strong remembrance, the hardships and sufferings of our pious fathers to find out and purchase this remote asylum from ecclesiastical persecution and civil tyranny; that inspired, by their glorious example, you will vigorously resist, even unto the uttermost, the insults and violence of external and external enemies to our peace: We remind you, that the further nations recede and give way to the gigantic strides of any powerful despot, the more rapidly will the fiend advance to spread wide desolation;—and then should an attempt be made to stay his ravaging progress:—“the dogs of war let loose and hot for blood, rush on to waste and havoc.” *Questa principis* is the maxim to be held in view: It is now no time to halt between two opinions: The demands of fraud, violence and usurpation are insatiable: It is, therefore, no season to stand listening to subtle allurements, deceitful enjoinings or formidable threatenings. We, therefore, enjoin you, at all hazards to depart (as we rely your own hearts will stimulate) like the faithful representatives of a freeborn, awakened and determined people—who, being impregnated, with the spirit of liberty in conception, and nurtured in principles of freedom, from their infancy, are resolved to breathe the same celestial ether, till summoned to resign the heavenly flame by that omnipotent GOD who gave it.

Per Order of the Committee, R. DONA.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.  
See some extraordinary Proceedings at the last sessions of the General Court relative to the Manufacture House.

#### Extracts of Letters from L O N D O N.

**T**HIS Petition of the Assembly of Massachusetts-Bay to his Majesty, for the Removal of Sir Francis Bernard, their Governor, from that Government, was presented by Dennis De Berdt, Esq; on the 14th of September: Sir Francis Bernard, being informed of this on September 22d, immediately petitioned His Majesty in Council, to appoint a Day for the Hearing; accordingly the 27th of January was appointed. On January 17th Mr. De Berdt presented a Petition to the King, praying a further Time, to enable him to obtain Proofs of the Charge against Sir F. Bernard: the Time of a Month was accordingly allowed him, and the 28th of February was appointed for the final Hearing. On the 10th of February, 23 Days previous to the Time appointed for the Hearing, Mr. De Berdt preferred a second Petition, praying a further Time of seven Months; suggesting that the short Time elapsed, from the Assembly's passing the Complaint to their Prorogation, was not sufficient to collect the Proofs; and that no private Man could pretend to act for the Court during its Recess. Sir F. Bernard presented a counter Petition, alleging that 23 Days elapsed between the passing the Complaint and the Prorogation of the Court; and that it had been usual for a Committee to act upon Business, which required a constant Correspondence with the Agent, during the Recess of the Court; and praying that the Complaint might be heard on the Day appointed, to give him an Opportunity of justifying himself. On Wednesday the 28th of February, 1770, a Hearing was had before a Committee of Council.

We have been favoured with a Copy of Minutes taken by a Gentleman who was present at a late Hearing before a Committee of Council, which we shall here insert.

**M**R. D-B-t. appearing, preferred a Petition, setting forth, that as he had not received any Proofs of the Allegation against Sir F. Bernard, on Account of the Prorogation of the Assembly, he was not prepared to act upon the Complaint, and must decline it if it was brought on immediately.

**C**—1. Mr. D-B-t. If the further Time of seven Months is given you, shall you be certainly prepared to support your Complaint?

**M**R. D-B-t. My Lord, I cannot be certain, as I don't know when the Assembly will sit.

**C**—1. Mr. D-B-t. then declines entering upon the Complaint unless a further Time of seven Months shall be given him, and at the Expiration of that as much more as he shall then want.

One of the LAY-ds of the COUNCIL, it was thought improper to add particular Names.

**C**—1. Mr. D-B-t. I observe that Facts are differently stated by you and Sir F. Bernard; you say this petition was passed some short Time before the 15th of July, when the Assembly was prorogued: Sir F. alleges that it passed 15 Days before the 15th of July.

**M**R. D-B-t. My Lord I am not certain about the Time, but understand it was just before the Time of Prorogation.

**S**IR F. B. My Lords, I have with me the Journals of the House, which if you will give me Leave, I will refer to. [The Journals being accordingly referred to, the Time appeared to be 15 Days, viz. from the 27th of June to July 15. Also the Journal of June 30th 1768, was read, which showed that the Complaint originated then, and was recommitted for want of Proofs.]

**C**—1. Has it been usual, Mr. D-B-t., during the Recess of the Court for a Committee to receive and answer Letters upon Business which required it?

**M**R. D-B-t. I know of no such Usage, my Lord, since I have been Agent.

**S**IR F. B. My Lords, it has been very common; and I have remonstrated to the Council, upon the illegality of a Committee of the House sitting when the House was prorogued. But in Cases of necessary Correspondence with the Agent I have not disapproved of it.

**C**—1. I can't answer for the Usage of that Colony, but it has been common in other Colonies.

[Mr. M—t. who came in afterwards, being asked, said that it had been very common during his Brother's Agency for that Province, for a Committee, whom he understood to be the Speaker and the Members, to receive and answer his Letters; whether by Appointment of the House, or by Usage, he could not say.]

**S**IR F. B. That this Complaint, my Lords, was not intended to be prosecuted before your Lordships is plain from many Circumstances: It was published in the Papers ten Days before it was presented to the King. Since I have been here, I have been called upon by anonymous Writers to answer this Complaint in the public Papers, whilst I have been endeavouring to bring it on before His Majesty's Privy Council; particularly in three Letters of a Writer who signs himself Junius Americanus.

**C**—1. Were these Letters published whilst it was depending before the Privy Council?

**S**IR F. B. All of them, I believe, my Lord, but one in December, at which Time it was certainly before the Council.

**C**—1. Mr. D-B-t. I ask you this Question as a Man of Honor, did you receive any Directions from B—t. to publish any thing relative to this Complaint in the public Papers?

**M**R. D-B-t. Not that I know of my Lord, but I can't answer such a Question as that, without my Letter-Book.

**C**—1. It is a strange thing that you should not remember so material a Direction as that must have been.

**M**R. D-B-t. I can't say I have not, my Lord, without consulting my Letter-Book.

**C**—1. Are the Papers signed Junius Americanus published under your Direction or Knowledge?

**M**R. D-B-t. My Lord, I know nothing about Junius Americanus.

**S**IR F. B. My Lords, the Papers signed Junius Americanus contain nothing but what must be derived from the Party from which this Complaint originates. And therefore it is probable that there is a Communication between Junius Americanus and that Party, either directly or thro' the Mediation of Mr. D-B-t.

**C**—1. Mr. D-B-t. did not you write a Letter to the Speaker of the House desiring a Power of Attorney in order to prosecute this Complaint in some other Court?

**M**R. D-B-t. No, my Lord.

**C**—1. Mr. D-B-t. did the House of Assembly then pass this Complaint and transmit it to you to be presented to the King without any Proofs of any of the Allegations?

**M**R. D-B-t. Yes, my Lord; and they wrote me that the Documents were not then ready, but should follow immediately.

**S**IR F. B. Eight Months are elapsed since the Complaint passed the House, without any Documents appearing.

**C**—1. How many Letters have you received from the Speaker of the House since the Transmission of this Complaint?

**M**R. D-B-t. I can't say, my Lord, without consulting my Letter-Book.

**C**—1. Have you received ten?

**M**R. D-B-t. Not so many I believe.

**C**—1. How many then, five?

**M**R. D-B-t. Five or six, my Lord, I am not certain.

**C**—1. Have you wrote to the Speaker for Proofs of these Allegations?

**M**R. D-B-t. Yes, my Lords, several Times.

**C**—1. Have you received no Answer to those Letters?

**M**R. D-B-t. I have to such Parts of them as related to other Business; but none with regard to the Complaint.

**C**—1. Does he take no Notice at all of those Parts of your Letters which relate to the Complaint?

**M**R. D-B-t. None, my Lord.

**C**—1. This is very extraordinary.

**C**—1. Mr. D-B-t. I must ask you that Question once more; Are you certain you did not write to the Speaker for a Power of Attorney to act against Sir F. Bernard?

**M**R. D-B-t. I know of no such Thing, my Lord.

**C**—1. Do you know one Mr. Hall, a Master of a Ship?

**M**R. D-B-t. No, my Lord.

**C**—1. I desire you will once more recollect yourself, and answer me positively, whether you did not write for a Power of Attorney?

**M**R. D-B-t. I believe, my Lord, I did write for proper Powers.

**C**—1. If you wanted proper Powers, by what Power do you appear here?

**M**R. D-B-t. As Standing Agent of the House.

**C**—1. Then you wanted a Power for some other Prosecution than this?

**M**R. D-B-t. I think it would be for Sir F. Bernard's Honor that he give Time for a full Enquiry into his Conduct.

**S**IR F. B. My Lords, I must beg that my Honor may not be committed to the Care of Mr. D-B-t. I have Reasons, which I won't trouble your Lordships with. It is now nineteen Months since this has been made a Subject of Abuse against me in the public Papers, and they now want

to continue it for the space of a Year longer. I never submit to the Tribunal of a Newspaper, and am now before the proper Court of Enquiry, into my official Conduct: I therefore hope after 19 Months of Abuse, founded on this Complaint, your Lordships will not afford them an Opportunity of continuing it any longer.

(b) (c)

The A—t. G—t. who attended for Sir F. B. then desired to be heard ex parte. But the Lords said there was no Occasion for it; and adjourned to that Day seven night to prepare a Report to the King.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 22. 1770.

As you will no doubt be anxious to hear the state of the complaint against Sir Francis, I send you the substance of what passed in the Committee of the Council 28th of February, and the report of that Committee drawn up March 7th, which were read in Council the 14th, when the final decision before the King in Council was given.

The report from the Lords of the Committee for hearing complaints from the plantations was read, in which all the steps taken, and the several petitions of both parties are recited, those of Sir Francis Bernard, praying a hearing, and those of Mr. De Berdt's for due time to procure documents to make good the allegations; the different adjournments till the Lords ordered it to be peremptorily heard the 28th of February; the questioning Mr. De Berdt on that day, touching the steps he had taken to obtain proofs; his acknowledging that he had corresponded with the Speaker—that when the province petition was first sent him, he was told the proofs would soon follow—that he also had written for them and had received answers to the other parts of these letters, but none concerning this point. Sir Francis Bernard's reply to this, offering reasons to shew that the proofs might have been transmitted if they had any, for that the complaint originated in the House of Representatives the 30th of June 1768, but was remitted till proof should be procured, and that it passed the House June 27th, 1769, since which time, eight months were elapsed. Mr. De Berdt's declining proceeding on the business, unless allowed seven months, and after that time, as much more indefinitely, as might be necessary to receive instructions from his constituents. The opinion of their Lordships March 7th, 1770, was also read which is as follows:

“The Lords of the Committee considering, that the complainants ought to have been prepared with evidence to support their charges, at the time of presenting the same, or within a reasonable time after, or at least, that they might have been sufficiently prepared since the bringing into the House of Representatives the former petition to remove the Governor in June 1768. (b) And further, that the House of Representatives having omitted to send over to their Agent, the documents necessary to make good their complaints, although it appears by the printed journals of the aforesaid House, that they continued sitting eighteen days after the passing of the said Order, 27th of June 1769, could only be with a view of keeping up the spirit of clamour and discontent in the said province. And considering likewise, that the said articles of complaint against the Governor, could not be supposed to affect the Governor; but are rather a charge against your Majesty's government: Their Lordships are therefore of opinion, upon the whole, that the several charges contained in the said petition of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay, are groundless, vexatious and scandalous; and that the said petition ought to be dismissed.”

March 14th, 1770.

#### P R E S E N T

The King's most excellent Majesty in Council,

|                                     |                       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Earl Gower Lord President           | Earl of Rochford,     |
| of the Council,                     | Earl of Percy,        |
| Earl Halifax, Lord Privy Seal,      | Earl of Bristol,      |
| Duke of Queensberry,                | Earl of Hillsborough, |
| Duke of Ancaster,                   | Vicount Weymouth,     |
| Duke of Newcastle,                  | Vicount Falkmouth,    |
| Earl Talbot, Lord Steward,          | Lord North,           |
| Earl of Hartford, Lord Chamberlain, | Lord Le Despencer,    |
| berlain,                            | Lord Pelham,          |
| Earl of Denbeigh,                   | Sir Gilbert Elliot,   |
| Earl of Litchfield,                 | Sir Edward Hawke,     |

“His Majesty taking the said report into consideration, was pleased with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order that the said petition of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts-Bay, be, and it is hereby dismissed this Board, as groundless, vexatious and scandalous.”

vid. pa. 120

**T**O Cover this Season at Mr. Bradish's in Cambridge, SHAKE SPARE, bred at Croyden, in Surrey, and imported last Fall, at the Request of a Number of Gentlemen, to introduce a Breed of fine Horses into this Country. He will Leap at the low Price this Year of Half a Guinea a Mare. He was got by Careless, a favorite Horse of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, let out to Mares, because no Horse in England would start against him. He is now the Property of his Grace the Duke of Kingston, and covers at Holme Pierpont, at Ten Guineas a Mare. Careless was got by Regulus, Son to Lord Godolphin's late Arabian. Shakepare's Dam was got by Old Cade, out of the famous Silver Tail Mare; both of whose Pedigrees and Performance is so well known to all Sportsmen, it is needless to say further. This proves him as high a blooded Horse as any in England; and for strength, Size and Beauty, cannot be outdone. (Ap. 28. 8v.)

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, in Queen-Street. 1770.

Robert Francis Bernard & Council v Mauduit & Boston King & Attorney General

(a) vide page (b) This Examination is False vide pa. 257 (c) vide Barnards

defence page (a) vide the Index for the Papers sign Junius Americanus Vol. 2

this.



## The BOSTON



## Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest &amp; most important

Advices Foreign and Domestick.

LORD C. March 21.

Authentick and Circumstantial DETAIL of what passed in a certain Political Club, on Friday.

Lord C. m.

"THE Civil list is appropriated in the first place to the support of the civil government, and in the next, to the honor and dignity of the crown; in every other respect the minute and particular expenses of the civil list are as open to parliamentary examination and enquiry, in regard to the application and abuse, as any other grant of the people, to any other purpose: and ministers are equally or more culpable for incurring any unprovided expence, and for running in arrear this service, as for any other. The preambles of all the civil list acts prove this, and none but children, novices, or ignorants, will ever act without proper regard to it: and therefore, I can never consent to encrease fraudulently the civil establishment under pretence of making up deficiencies, nor will I ever bid so high for royal favor; and the minister who is bold enough to spend the people's money, before it is granted, (even tho' it were not for the purpose of corrupting their representatives) and thereby leaving the people of England no other alternative, but either to disgrace their Sovereign by not paying his debts, or to become the prey of every unthrifty and corrupt minister, such minister deserves death.

"The late good old King had something of humanity, and amongst many other royal and manly virtues, he possessed justice, truth and sincerity, in an eminent degree; so that he had something about him, by which it was possible for you to know whether he liked you or disliked you.

"I have been told that I have a pension, and that I have recommended others to pensions. It is true; and here is a list of them: you will find there the names of Gen. Amherst, Sir Edward Hawke, and others of the same nature; they were given as rewards for real services, and as encouragement to other gallant heroes. They were honorably earned in a different sort of campaigns than those at Westminster; they were gained by actions full of danger to themselves, of glory and benefit to this nation; not by corrupt votes of baseness and of destruction to their country. You will find no secret service there; and you will find that when the warrior was recompensed, the member of parliament was left free. You will likewise find a pension of 1500l. a year to Lord Camden. I recommended him to be Chancellor; his public and private virtues were acknowledged by all, they made his station more precarious. I could not reasonably expect from him that he should quit the Chief Justiceship of the Common-Pleas, which he held for life, and put himself in the power of those who were not to be trusted, to be dismissed from the Chancery, perhaps the day after his appointment. The public has not been deceived by his conduct. My suspicions have been justified, his integrity has made him once more a poor and a private man; he was dismissed for the vote he gave in favour of the right of election in the subject."

Here the North British Lord, who lately made a remarkable declaration about the revolution, and talked of foreign force, called Lord Chatham to order. The Confrerie of sixteen and the Meggier clamored — to the bar — to the bar. Lord M. moved; that Lord C.'s words should be taken down.

Lord C. m.

"I neither deny, retract, or explain these words. I do re-affirm the fact, and I desire to meet the sense of the house; I appeal to the honor of every Lord in this —, whether he has not the same conviction."

Lord Rockingham, Lord Temple, and many other Lords, did on their honor most solemnly affirm the same.

Lord S. and Lord W. — would have withdrawn the motion; but Lord M. —, encouraged by Lord M. —, persisted and moved in Erse, that nothing had appeared to justify such an assertion.

Lord C. m.

"My words remain untraced, unexplained, and re-affirmed. I desire to know whether I am condemned or acquitted; and whether I may still presume to hold up my head as high as the noble Lord who moved to have my words taken down."

To this no answer was given.

Lord C. m.

"If I am to go off acquitted, I do now declare to you, that there are many men to impeach, and many measures to arraign for the security of this nation; and the very existence of our laws and constitution; and, by God's blessing, I will arraign and impeach them."

In this same select company on the same day, a certain Lord was hard driven on a former declaration he had made, viz. "That he never had disclosed, and never would disclose his opinion on the Middlesex election; but that it should be buried with him in his grave." He was forced at last to add, "except in private intimate confidence."

"Let those laugh here who never laugh'd before;  
Let those who always laugh'd now laugh the more."

NEW-YORK, May 10.

On Monday Morning about 5 o'Clock, great Quantities of thick black Smoak, were observed to issue violently from the House of Mr. Lambert Garrison's, seller of Earthen Ware, on Cromlyn's Dock. Neither the Family nor any of the Neighbours, except one Negro Woman being up, the knock'd violently at the Door, but was not able to awake the Family, who lodged above Stairs, till getting an Ax she broke open the Door, when the Flames immediately burst forth, and it appear'd that the Inside of the lower Rooms was already nearly consumed, and that the Flames had broke thro' into the upper Apartments. Mr. Garrison and his Wife had only Time to put on a small part of their Clothes, and save themselves, by getting out of the Window, under which was a Shed not above six or eight Feet from the Ground, but Mrs. Garrison's Foot happening to slip she fell on a Stoop and broke two of her Ribs. The People soon assembled, and the Water being convenient, in about two Hours the Flames were happily extinguished, (after having entirely destroy'd the inside of the House and every Thing in it) without catching the adjoining Houses on either Side, from the two nearest of which, Capt. Willet Taylor, and Mr. Stout, the Goods were removed. Mrs. Taylor being then ill and within a few Hours of her Delivery, was in great Danger from the Fright naturally to be expected from so dreadful an Accident. It providentially happen'd, that it had been a rainy Night and Morning; otherwise it is supposed, most of the Houses (which are generally Wood, and stand close together) must have been consumed.

NEW-HAVEN, May 11.

We hear from Waterbury, that on Monday last Mr. Benjamin Wetmore, of that Place, aged 70 Years, was found dead in the Street; suppos'd in a Fit.

On Thursday last was the General Election at Hartford, when not having a Majority of Votes for Governor, the Assembly made Choice of the Hon. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq; the other Officers had a Majority, viz. The Hon. MATHEW GRISWOLD, Esq; Deputy-Governor. George Wyllis, Esq; Secretary. John Lawrence, Esq; Treasurer. The Assitants as last Year.

S. A. L. E. M., May 15.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Gibraltar, to his Friend in Salem, dated March 20, 1770.

"Our Neighbours the Spaniards have actually farmed the Port of Tangier for 37,000 Dollars per Annum; in Consequence of which, the Emperor has ordered that no Vessels under our Colours shall in future trade there, so that our Communication with that Port is absolutely shut up, and we fear will soon be with Tetuan and Larach, as it's reported that they are likewise in Treaty about these Ports, and we dare say will succeed; if so, and they should be laid under the same Restrictions as Tangier, we shall be in a glorious Situation again for Want of fresh Provisions. — What the Views of the Court of Spain are in farming these Ports, Time only will discover; but it seems to be the general Opinion that they have some deep Scheme in Agitation: Many People imagine this Place will be their first Object; but let them come, they will meet with a warm Reception, for the Garrison was never in a better Posture of Defence, additional Fortifications are making every Day, so that we are under no Uneasiness on that Score.

"The first Division of the Russian Fleet is, by the last Accounts, still at Mahon, but is going to sail for the Levant. The second Division, commanded by Admiral Elphinstone, is not yet arrived in these Seas, but hourly expected, when we shall anxiously look for the Accounts of their Operations, which may be interesting, all Thoughts of a Peace between Russia and Turkey being now laid aside."

Capt. John Elkins, in 32 Days from Green Island, in Jamaica, informs, that his Majesty's Sloop Jamaica was lately cast away on the Collozados, at the West End of Cuba; and that the Spaniards, from the Havannah had sent a Schooner to the Relief of the People, which was likewise cast away. The Spaniards afterwards sent a Sloop for the same Purpose, which took the Guns and Men on board, and in carrying them to Jamaica Capt. Elkins spoke with her. No Lives were lost.

A Son of Mr. Thomas Phippen, about 10 Years of Age, was drowned last Saturday, by falling out of a small Boat, a little Distance from one of the Wharves.

BOSTON, May 21. 1770.

Letters from New-York and Philadelphia intimating that it has been reported in those Capitals, the Merchants of this Town determined to break their Agreement, and import Fall Goods, notwithstanding the Continuance of the Tea Duty. The Public may be assured that nothing can be further from Truth, nor has the Spirit of the Trade at any Time appeared more determined. — Capt. Scott in the Ship Lydia, sails To-Morrow or next Day, with the Goods imported here contrary to the Non Importation Agreement, and it was Voted unanimously Yesterday by the Body of the Trade, not to rest satisfied with the storing of any Goods that may hereafter arrive; but that all must be reshipped, or the Names of the Importers published for two Years to come, together with those of the old Importers. — A Letter published in Mr. Holt's last Paper, dated London, March, asserts, that the Merchants of this Town had imported £.150,000 sterl. in Goods since Christmas: — This Assertion is an absolute Falshood, as by the best Computation scarce 10,000 £. Worth of Goods contrary to the Non-importation Agreement has been imported by our Merchants within that Time, and every Thing in the Power of the People has been done and will be done to atone for the Offences of a few selfish Individuals.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 18.

"On Thursday the 15th inst. Lord N. — motioned in the House of Commons to address his Majesty to lay a copy of the remonstrance before the House. On this occasion, General Conway spoke long and forcibly on the necessity of checking the inflammatory publications that flowed from the press, and of making examples of the authors and publishers. — The motion was carried 271, to 108. Many of the opposition voted with the Ministry, among whom were the Lord Mayor and Alderman T. —. The Lord Mayor and his adherents declare they will not get up, but will defend and support the remonstrance in Parliament. — The remonstrance and answer were laid before the House, in consequence of an address, on Friday the 16th, and they are to be taken into consideration to-morrow the 19th. — The bill for the repeal of part of the American revenue act was to have been read the third time said day, but will, I believe, give place to the remonstrance."

This week the business in Parliament will be much more interesting and more strenuously and vigorously debated than any thing that has yet been before them this session; — although the minority is so much decreased. Administration has acted with great caution. They have allowed the faction here, to proceed to such extremities in their publications against Majesty and government, as has not only roused the most moderate men on the side of the Ministry and all sober impartial people of every rank without doors, but even the well-designing tho' misled members of the opposition.

"The leaders of the faction and their jacksals being now playing their last stake, will fight every inch of ground with that desperation natural to men in their circumstances. — I assure you, and the resolves of parliament fully prove it, that a stop will be put to the outrageous oversteering of licentiousness and faction from the press; a measure which the people in general, of every denomination here earnestly wish for, as the plan at present carried on by opposition, if pursued could end only in bloodshed. — They have, by their furious proceedings hastened their overthrow, and whatever the rage of disappointment may lead them to, they will never be able to act with any prospect of success during the continuance of the present parliament.

His Majesty did not laugh at the city, as is represented, in some of their pieces, though every body present did at the time; Nugent the Common Serjeant, stuttered and stammered in reading, that he was unable to proceed. — After the reading of the King's reply, the Lord in waiting, asked the Lord Mayor, if he chose to kiss the King's hand, Mr. Beckford replied, "O by all means my Lord?" — Accordingly the city advanced and went thro' that ceremony, during which their was a gracious smile, just perceptible on his Majesty's countenance, which, Parson Hall, misrepresented in his account published in one of the Daily papers, and which, to comfort the dejected citizens, he converted to the purposes of sedition. — Their procession to Court was really ridiculous: some who had no carriages of their own, borrowed them; others, who had no acquaintance from whom they could borrow rode triumphant in common hacks cramed three and four in one vehicle with footmen in livery stuck up behind, to dignify their appearance. — Among the group, appeared the great, consistent and disinterested patriot, Samuel Vaughan, who, in spite of the Remonstrance of all his friends, and to the great mortification of his brother patriots, who had never as yet been detected in grasping at the forbidden fruit of the tree of corruption: Conscious of his own purity, and disregarding the sneers of the surrounding mob, added one worthy member to support a remonstrance, commanding his Majesty, to dismiss for ever from his presence, a corrupt ministry, which this same Samuel Vaughan had found incorruptible.

"This Lord of C. —, behaved in such a manner, in the House of Peers on Tuesday last, that Lord M. — made a motion twice to send him to the Tower, but Lord M. — made an apology for the raving patriot. — The next day he proceeded in his ravings, and though called to order frequently, he would not sit down, but continued to harangue in such a manner, that even his brother in law, (Lord T. —) a man, not remarkable for decency himself, was ashamed of him, and pulled him down to his seat by main force.

(1) vid.  
Index  
Vol. 2.  
under  
Election.  
(2) To find  
merch-  
ants, in  
agreement  
turn to  
Index to  
Vol. 2.  
(3) vid.  
See deb  
page -  
735.  
Vol. 1.  
(4) vid.  
old 7mp  
orders  
Names  
page  
69.  
= vid  
address  
page 121  
(5) vid.  
Promm  
strance  
page 106.  
vid  
page  
March  
month.

House of Lords in Chatham & And had a Salary of about £2000 St. per annum as first  
Marchmont & Sandwich & Weymouth & Mansfield north of Majesty to L. Temple



To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.  
Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning.

S I R, March 15, 1770.

IN your Paper of this Morning's Date, you have closed your account of his Majesty's reception of the City Remonstrance with the above recited line printed in Italicks, and introduced into the body of your Paper. If you are at all acquainted with the History of the Person, to whom you have thus compared our Sovereign, I think you owe it to the Public to explain in what act of his life he can be said to bear a resemblance of that execrable Tyrant. Not content with giving place to all manner of inflammatory Essays of your Correspondents, you have now spoke in your own Person, and this is the Language you hold, this the Sentiment you would circulate amongst his Majesty's Subjects, wherever your Paper is read. What account you may find amongst the Dissolute and Desperate, I can't pretend to say: it is to them you write; but of this you may be certain, that you have the execration of every serious and honest Man, of whatever party or opinion; and I can tell you that I have, in the course of this day, been witness to the general abhorrence in which your publication is held.

By this act you have injured every individual, who retains any duty or affection for the just & merciful Prince you have traduced. All the redress I can obtain, as one under that description, is to withdraw my small contribution from you, and never to admit your Paper into my House again: This I know can be no object in your view; but, if I am not mistaken, it is a resolution that numbers besides myself will adopt.

As you admit all manner of complaints against your King, I expect that you will not refuse to admit one against yourself; and therefore I claim a Place in your Paper for this Letter. VINDEX.

March 19. According to recent letters from Jamaica, the whole grounds for the late alarm of an intended invasion of the Spaniards, appears to be founded upon nothing more than this, that a few men of war and transports of that nation bro't too, off the west end of the island, on their way to the Havannah, and our correspondents add, what course a fleet coming from Europe to Cuba can possibly steer, considering the nature of the trade-winds, and setting of Currents without approaching near to some of the British West India Islands.

March 20. A person asking why a certain personage should send his reply, was answered, he did so because he had not got it by heart.

It is said that Mr. Wilkes may be compared to a polypus, the more it is cut, the more it multiplies. The more he is oppressed, the more profelytes are made to his cause; and the King's Bench, instead of containing one patriot, it is supposed will contain a score.

A gentleman drinking the following toast, "May the Outs be in, and the Ins be out," he was desired to explain himself, which he did to this effect: I mean that the ministerial hirelings may be sent into the King's Bench, and that John Wilkes may be discharged when they enter into it.

A gentleman of conciliating sentiments in politics observed, that if his Majesty had so far answered the remonstrance as to restore Lord Camden to his seat, and disqualify Col. Luttrell from keeping his, he would have given a more satisfactory reply than what he has.

To SAMUEL VAUGHAN, Esq;

S I R,

YOU have thought fit in a Pamphlet lately published by you, Page 112, to declare, "that a person of family and fortune had acquired a near relation of yours on good authority, that the Patent you had been in pursuit of was granted to me (your brother-in-law); and that in consideration of this service, the Duke (meaning the Duke of Grafton) had received six thousand pounds, which I had borrowed for that purpose from a friend then named." And tho' you add, that "to this story (however specious in appearance) you gave not the best credit;" yet you immediately after proceed to give reasons why you think "it was not improbable, but that the Patent might be made out in my name, and that of another Gentleman."

I have twice privately called upon you to discover the author of this information, under the penalty of being deemed the inventor of the slander yourself; but you have refused to give me the satisfaction I am so well intitled to. I therefore find myself obliged, as well in justice to the noble Duke, whom you have endeavoured to calumniate through me, as in vindication of my own character, and to prevent a disgrace similar to your own falling upon me, to declare in this public manner, that I never did pay or offer to the Duke, or any other person whatsoever, the sum mentioned by you, or any other sum for the said place, or any other place whatsoever; and that I never had a thought of making such an offer, or applying to any of his Majesty's Ministers for favor of his department by the way of money.

BENJ. HALLOWELL.

Suffolk-street, March 14.

vid pa. 106. & pa. 116. & the thing in his answer pa. 116. see under Election, in Index Vol. 2. & vid Act pa. 53. Vol. 1. & Taxed by Stamp Act (D) Grenville

March 21. They write from Quebec, that as soon as the winter breaks up, a set of adventurers, under the direction of Father Riebo, a learned Jesuit, who had already penetrated some hundred leagues inland in search of a communication by water to the South Seas, will proceed again upon a farther prosecution of this much wished for discovery.

Private letters from Madrid inform us, that after the holding some important councils, an express was sent off to the Governor General of Cuba, which after having touched at the Havannah, was to be forwarded with all expedition to La Vera Cruz.

It is certain the heads of a bill are now under consideration, for the more effectually preventing the British artificers of any kind from migrating to North America.

According to a political Writer, the Remonstrance presented at St. James's in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, was begot at Hayes, nursed by the Rabbie, and licked into its present form by the late discarded Lord Camden.

It is said that any future Remonstrances, if presented, will disgust a great personage more than the City's, as he has in his answer to the informed the whole nation of his sentiments on that subject.

From the Virginia Gazette, April 26. 1770.

THE following List of American Agents, with the Notes, I believe every well wisher to America will be obliged to you for publishing in your Paper. They are only plain facts, and it is left to the clear-sighted Americans themselves to make the proper comments thereon. I am Yours and theirs, A. S.

|                    |                                         |       |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| Nova-Scotia,       | Richard Cumberland, Esq;                | No. 1 |
| Massa-             | William Bollen, Esq; for the Council,   | 2     |
| chusetts,          | Dennys DeBerdt, Esq; for the Assembly,  | 3     |
| Rhode-Island,      | Joseph Sherwood, Esq;                   | 4     |
| Connec-            | Richard Jackson, Esq;                   | 5     |
| ticut,             | Dr. Johnson, extraordinary Agent,       | 6     |
| New-York,          | Robert Charles, Esq;                    | 7     |
| New-Jersey,        | Mr. Wilmot,                             | 8     |
| Penn-              | Richard Jackson, Esq;                   | 9     |
| sylvania,          | Dr. Franklin, Esq; extraordinary Agent, | 10    |
| Delaware Counties, | Dennys DeBerdt, Esq;                    | 11    |
| Maryland,          | Charles Garth, Esq;                     | 12    |
| Vir-               | Abercrombie, for the Council,           | 13    |
| ginia;             | Edw. Montague, Esq; for the Assembly,   | 14    |
| South Carolina,    | Charles Garth, Esq;                     | 15    |
| Georgia,           | Dr. Franklin,                           | 16    |

#### N O T E S.

No. 1. Richard Cumberland, Esq; is a placeman, holding 1000s under the government at present, in the amount of near eighteen hundred pounds per annum, some of which may be seen in the Court Calendar.

No. 2. William Bollen, Esq; Agent for the Council, has now a monstrous and most unreasonable account to settle with his constituents, the payment of which entirely depends upon them, and though demanded several years ago is not yet agreed to.

No. 3. Dennys De Berdt, Esq; a North-American merchant, who has suffered much in his commercial concerns, by adhering strictly to the true political interests of America, and has always discharged his duty as an honest man—Witness his conduct in the ever memorable contest about the American Stamp-act, and in the years 1768 and 1769.

No. 4. Joseph Sherwood, Esq; an honest Quaker; he refused his assent to America's being taxed by the British Parliament when the American Agents were applied to by the Gentle Shepherd to obtain their approbation of the American Stamp-act.

No. 5. Richard Jackson, Esq; was private Secretary to George Grenville at the time of passing the American Stamp-act, worth about 2000 pounds per annum: In the great constitutional contest between the freeholders and an arbitrary Ministry in the case of the Middlesex election, in 1769, he voted for Col. Luttrell, an avowed ministerial tool; he also seems inclinable still to become a dependent placeman, by being a candidate for the Solicitorship to the Board of Trade, in the room of the late Sir Matthew Lamb.

No. 6. Dr. Johnson, extraordinary Agent, a sensible and well meaning American.

No. 7. Robert Charles, Esq; was appointed Comptroller of the Post-office by George Grenville, but turned out by Lord Rockingham.

No. 8. Mr. Wilmot private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

No. 9. Richard Jackson, Esq; see No. 5.

No. 10. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. extraordinary Agent, Deputy Post-master in America during pleasure; he is also Governor of New-Jersey, appointed during the administration of Lord Bute.

No. 11. Dennys DeBerdt, Esq; see No. 3.

No. 12. Charles Garth, Esq; a concealed placeman by holding the post of Warden of the Fleet Prison during pleasure, in the name of Jyles, the annual salary two hundred pounds, and the perquisites supposed to be about six hundred pounds per annum more.

No. 13. Abercrombie, Esq; has a pension of two hundred pounds per annum on the Virginia establishment.

No. 14. Edward Montague, Esq; a Master in Chancery, Agent for the King of Poland, and voted for Colonel Luttrell with the successful minority at the Middlesex election, in 1769.

No. 15. Charles Garth, Esq; see No. 12.

No. 16. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. see No. 10.

Philadelphia, May 10. 1770.

Tuesday night arrived here the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, from Georgia, in the Brig Georgia Packet, and has several times since preached to crowded audiences.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 6.

"I have had many to visit me this morning, asking this question, *What will now be done?* I answer, the ships in the North American trade must go there empty. And I pray the people may stand firm in the agreements they have entered into, for another year; and it is much wished by all who are friends to the liberties of freeborn Englishmen here, of whom there is a great number in this kingdom. Lord North, I was informed before I got into the House of Commons, said to this effect, "That the people of Boston, who began the association, were going on with their importations from hence, nearly as before, having broke their faith with New York and Philadelphia, who had been TRUE to their agreement; which, though unwarrantable and illegal, yet their being TRUE to their AGREEMENTS did them HONOR." How it will prove, I do not pretend to say, but certain it is, that great quantities of goods are gone and going to that place. I hope they have not been ordered by any that entered into the non importation agreement; but by Governor Bernard's Son, and those who joined in the opposition—tho' his father, Mein the printer, and many others say, that it is in a great degree general;—but be it as it may, it has much hurt the cause of America, if not lost it, for the present year.

"I can assure you, from all I have observed, or can learn, the most serious and sensible people in England, are much and deeply affected with a sense of their and our situation; inasmuch as the ministry, and such a one as they think it is, can carry every point they please in parliament, without any regard to the constitutional rights of the subject. In short, unless this nation gets engaged in a war, or something turns up which we cannot foresee, I have no idea (nor have I one good reason given by any body, to make me think) that the present ministry, or the majority, which is the same thing, will not hold their ground, and continue their schemes of ministerial oppression, until their measure is full."

New-York, May 14. 1770.

It being publicly known here, that Nathaniel Rogers (one of the Boston merchants, who has all along refused to come into the non-importation agreement) was in town; and it being suspected that his design in visiting this city, was to use his endeavors to prevail on the merchants here, to break through and put an end to their agreement—His Effigy was exhibited last Thursday evening hanging on a gallows, with labels on the back and breast of it, expressing his crime; it was attended by many thousand spectators; who after parading through part of the city, went from the Coffee-house to his lodgings about 9 o'clock, in order to pay their respects to himself, in which they were disappointed, as he dined out of town, and had not yet returned.—They then proceeded thro' several of the principal streets to the common, where the Effigy and Gallows were committed to the flames, amidst the joyful acclamations of the people, who immediately after dispersed, and returned to their respective homes.—The whole was conducted with such good order and decorum, that not the least mischief was done. About 12 o'clock a number of persons call'd at his lodgings again (to which he had not then returned, as he had received information of what had passed in the city) and left a letter, which was soon after forwarded to him; upon the receipt of it he immediately ordered his servant, about 2 o'clock in the morning, to bring out his carriage & baggage, and decamped for Boston.—The following is a copy of the Letter which Rogers received.

New-York, 10th May 1770. 10 o'clock at Night, NATHANIEL ROGERS,

Whereas you have hitherto acted in opposition to your fellow merchants of the town of Boston (who actuated by principles of Liberty, did voluntarily enter into an agreement, not to import Goods from Great Britain, till the American grievances were redressed) and as you have by such your infamous conduct, rendered yourself obnoxious to the respectable inhabitants of this city, a great number of them called at your lodgings this evening, to know the reasons for your conduct in this matter, and as they had not the pleasure of seeing you, they take this opportunity to inform you, that it is their pleasure, you depart this city within 24 hours from this time, or you may depend upon being visited in a more disagreeable manner by THE SONS OF LIBERTY."

Saturday last arrived the Captains Richards and Smith in 8 weeks from London; and we can with pleasure inform our brethren in the neighboring colonies, that there is not a Piece of any sort of goods on board either of the above vessels contrary to the non importation agreement, and indeed very little of any kind, their cargoes consisting of a few grindstones, sail-duck and wool-cards. The rest of our London-ships, and the Captains Sparks, Friend and Falkoner, of Philadelphia, intended to wait the result of parliament, and had sanguine expectations



that the Tea-Act would be repealed before the end of the session.

And yesterday arrived Capt. Hurlhouse, in a Snow in 7 weeks from Bristol, without any goods on board, and all our other vessels from that place are coming out in ballast.

**BOSTON, May 21. 1770.**

The most Worshipful JOSEPH WARREN, Esq; Provincial-Grand-Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in North-America, we hear, has been pleased to constitute a new Lodge in this Town by the Name of THE MASSACHUSETTS LODGE.

The Committees of Merchants in Maryland, still go on in reshipping Goods for England, imported contrary to their Agreement of Non-importation.

A Letter from a Merchant in London, to one in New-York, says,—"In short, the whole Cause, in my Opinion, of the Act not being repealed, is owing to the Bostonians who have since Christmas last shipped from hence not less than 150,000l. sterling in Goods."

In a New-York Paper, following the above Extract, is a Letter from eleven principal Merchants in Boston to the Committee of Merchants, informing them of the spirited Measures taken to re-ship the Goods not allowed of in the Non-Importation Agreement:—The Original of which Letter was left in the Hands of the Printer, for the Satisfaction of any Gentleman.

Last Saturday Morning sailed the Lydia, Capt. Scott, for London, having on board the Bulk of the Goods lately imported here from Great Britain contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants.

In Capt. Scott went Passengers Messrs. Cox and Berry.

The Committee of Merchants in Salem having, the Week before last, published Mr. John Appleton as an Importer, gave Notice in last Week's Essex-Gazette, that he has satisfied the Committee, and submitted his Goods to be stored: Therefore desire the Public not to consider him in a disagreeable Light.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Marblehead, on the 10th Instant, a Number of Votes passed, too many to insert here. They chiefly respect a Continuation of the Non-Importation Agreement: That the Goods that should arrive, which were shipped on account of the partial Repeal, be re-shipped, and Application made to the Town for the Payment of the Freight, &c. &c. Also, an Agreement was come into to prevent drinking any India Tea: The Committee having reported that 712 Heads of Families have generously signed the same, only seventeen refused; seven of whom afterwards came in, and the remaining Ten, were advertised in the last Essex Gazette. Those who shall continue to drink Tea, are to be recorded in the Clerk's Office, and publicly advertised.

Last Thursday Morning, the XXIX Regiment quitted the Barracks on Castle-Island, and landed at Dorchester-Neck, from whence they marched for Providence, where Vessels are provided to transport them to New-Jersey.

Last Night died here in an advanced Age, the Hon. SAMUEL WELLES, Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk, and formerly of his Majesty's Council for this Province.

Last Wednesday Morning died in the 24th Year of her Age, Mrs. Anne Tarbett, Consort of Mr. Hugh Tarbett, of this Town, Merchant, and only Daughter of Mr. Hugh M<sup>r</sup> Daniel, lately deceased.—Her Remains were decently interred on Saturday.

We hear from Falmouth, Casco Bay, that a Person is taken up and committed to Goal there, for passing counterfeit Pistereens, dated 1723. Another Fellow is also taken up there for passing counterfeit Dollars; 40 of which were found upon him.

Last Wednesday Forty-five Daughters of Liberty met in the Morning at the House of the Rev. Mr. Morehead, in this Town; in the Afternoon they exceeded Fifty. By the Evening of said Day they spun 232 Skeins of Yarn, some very fine, their Labour and Materials were all generously given the worthy Pastor.

Nothing appeared in their whole Conduct, but Love, Fidelity and Application. They were, by a great Majority, of his own Congregation; the rest of the Ladies belong'd to other Societies in the Town, who generously offer'd their Service. For all which, the Recipient is under due Obligations to the whole.

Their Entertainment, was wholly American Production, excepting a little Wine, &c. Many Ladies and Gentlemen were pleased to visit this agreeable Collection and appear'd highly gratified. There are above 100 Spinners in Mr. Morehead's Society; and considering they are comparatively small, 'tis suppos'd that no Congregation in the Province produces so great a Number, of the same Number of Families.

The whole was concluded with many agreeable Tunes, Anthems and Liberty Songs, with great Judgment and fine Voices perform'd and animated on this Occasion, in all their several Parts, by a Number of the Sons of Liberty.

Let this serve as a Specimen, to excite the numerous Fair in this Metropolis, and Country Towns, to exert their Parts in rendering this happy Climate opulent and flourishing.—*Quid enim tentare nocuit?*

Cambridge, May 19. 1770.

WHEREAS the Death of Mrs. Wifswall of Cambridge, and the Circumstances preceding the same, have been most falsely represented, to the discredit of the deceased, and of her Husband: The following account is given, and will, if required be attested to by her Physicians and other Persons of Character in the Town.—Last Lord's Day, when her Husband and Family were at Meeting, Mrs. Wifswall was at Home alone, and most likely took sundry Things out of a Trunk; and before she had an Opportunity to put them up, was taken with a Vertigo: Upon which she fell down and bruised herself. No doubt she had strength enough left to get up again; and reason enough to hold by the Dresser, lest she should fall again. In which Posture she was found not able to speak distinctly when the Family returned from Meeting. Then she was put to Bed. Her Disorder and Fits increasing till she died, which was last Tuesday Night. There were not half so many Bruises upon her Body (which was carefully inspected by one of her Physicians, and three Women that laid her out) as might have been expected, only by one Fall, whereas she might have had Ten.—There scarcely ever was so much Talk, with so little Reason.

Last Friday Evening, one Richard's, employed as a Tide-Waiter in the Customs, being suspected of having given Information of a Parcel of Sugar bro't here in a Vessel from Connecticut, which was seized that Day, was taken by a number of Persons, who after Tarring and Feathering him, agreeable to the modern Mode of punishing Informers, carted him thro' all the principal Streets in Town for about three Hours, and then dismissed him.

Capt. Hathaway is arrived at Newport, and Capt. Shand at Providence, from London.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Attwood in 7 Days from Halifax.

We learn from Halifax, that two Soldiers of the 65th & one of the 64th Regiment quartered there, lately attacked, in the Evening, Mr. M<sup>r</sup> Kenzie, Agent Victualler for the Navy, and after wounding and bruising him in a most shocking Manner, rob'd him of a considerable Sum of Money: The Fellows were afterwards discovered and committed to Goal.

Last Week the Bodies of two Men were found drove ashore at Newport, Rhode Island, supposed to be the two Persons drowned last Winter, belonging to the Senegal Sloop of War.

[ See the SUPPLEMENT. ]

**Joseph Barrell,**

At Store No. 3, South Side the Town-Dock, Has to Sell,

*A Beautiful Assortment of plain, flowered double and single Flint Glass Ware, Cream color'd Plates, Dishes, Mugs, &c. China Pudding Dishes, and a few Crates assorted Nottingham Ware.*

Also, Best Jamaica and other Sugars by the Hoghead or Barrel, Barbadoes Rum by the Hoghead or less. *Dumb Fish, New Flour.*

About 50 Barrels new Superfine Flour and a few Tons of Pig Iron, which will be Sold exceeding low in order to finish an Account of Sales.

An Assortment of GROCERIES at said Store, as usual, all which will be sold at the very lowest Rates.

Country Traders, Shopkeepers in Town, and others, are invited to the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

On Wednesday and Thursday next, 23d and 24th Instant,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning, and at THREE in the Afternoon of each Day.

At which Times and Place will be Sold by Public Vendue, a large and valuable Assortment of GOODS,—among which are,

Rich blue, white, green, crimson, pink, mazarine, straw, cloth color'd, scarlet and yellow Taffaties—cloth color'd Grograms,—yellow, buff, straw, pink, green, drab, blue and cloth color'd Sattins—strip Lutealings, black Padufoy, pink and cloth color'd Ducares—Perfians, Sarfunts, &c.—Broad Cloths, Beaver Coatings, Ratteens, Frize, Shalloons and Tammies of all colors, Poplins, Dorsetteens, Fustians, Jeans, Dimothys, Thickfets, Camblets, Mens and Womens cotton, thread and worsted Hosiery, Nankeens, Buckram, green, buff, black, crimson and scarlet knit Waistcoat and Breeches Patterns, Cotton Gowns, 3-4 7-8 and yard wide Checks, Cotton Hollands, Furniture Check, Gingham, Allopeen, a few Lawns, yellow Hollands, Kenting and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Mens & Womens Gloves and Mitts, kid and lamb ditto. A variety of Calicoes, Ribbons, silk Ferrets, Qualities, Capuchin Silk, Chip Bonnets, Blond Lace, white Wax Necklaces, Twist, Silk & Hair, Womens and Childrens Stays, Cotton Counterpanes, white and yellow metal Coat and Breast Buttons, Death-Head ditto. &c. &c. &c.

The Sale to begin on Wednesday next, 23d Instant, at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, and to be continued till Thursday Evening.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION-HALL—Kingstreet;**  
**TO-MORROW Evening, &c.**

Will be sold at AUCTION-HALL,

**A great Variety of Articles,**  
Both New, and second Hand—Seamens Cloaths—Frocks & Trowsers, large and small Jackets, Check Shirts, Stockings, &c.—Sagathies; Forest Cloths, Irish Linens; Ruffia Linens, &c. also Tables, Chairs, Bedheads, &c. Caps, Hats, Shoes, Watches, &c.

JOHN GERRISH.

**New Philadelphia FLOUR,**

To be sold by

**John Head,**

At his Store (lately improved by Mr. Peter Hughes) next Door below Mr. Robert Moodie's, near the East End of Faneuil Hall Market.

Where may be had at the lowest Rates for Cash, In large or small Quantities,

|                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| New Rice              | Pepper                      |
| Best green Coffee     | Ginger                      |
| Cocoa                 | Best Isle Shoal Table Fifth |
| Chocolate             | Jamaica Spirit              |
| Loaf and brown Sugars | West India Rum              |
| New Raisins           | New England Ditto.          |

ALSO, a general Assortment of West-India GOODS is continued to be Sold at his Store in Roxbury, at the most reasonable Rates.

GOODS of any Kind are taken in at the said Store in Boston, and will be disposed of at a very reasonable Commission.—Any Person that would be pleased to favor him with their Business in that Way may depend on his best Endeavours for their Interest.

**Lost, on Friday Night last, Six**

**TICKETS in Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter U, being from No. 1154 to 1159, inclusive: Also two Prize Tickets in Lottery Letter E. No. 13 and 1396, each drew Six Dollars. Whoever will bring them to the Printers, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble, and no Questions ask'd.**

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A Brick House, well situated for Trade,** fronting on two Streets, directly opposite to Deacon Barrell's and adjoining to the Mill-Bridge. Enquire of Elizabeth Gillam, at Miss Cummins's, near the Town-House.

**TO BE LET,**

Near the Head of Long-Lane,

**Two small Tenements, one with three Rooms, the other with two. Enquire of the Printers.**

**Best Merry Andrew Playing Cards,** to be sold Cheap.—Enquire at the Heart & Crown.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A good HORSE, fit for a Saddle or Chaise** Enquire of the Printers.

**Taken from Long Side a Schooner**

at the North End, the 13th of April, a Moes Boat, 16 Feet, almost new, painted Red: Whoever shall take up said Boat, and inform the Printers hereof, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid.

**TO BE LET**

And enter'd upon immediately,

**A good House, with a Barn,** Outhouses, Gardens and Orchard, in good Repair, pleasantly situated within Ten Miles of Boston; is about a Quarter of a Mile from the Church, & Half a Mile from the Meeting-House. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers.

The House is partly furnished.—

**TICKETS in FANEUIL-HALL**

Lottery Letter U may be had at the Heart & Crown,

Custom-House, Boston, May 19. 1770.

**ENTERED-IN.**

Rogers from Annapolis Royal; Attwood & Swan from Virginia; Higgins, Price, and Richards from New London; Turner from Newfoundland; White, Palfrey, and West from St. Lucia; Haynes from St. Croix; Grant and Chambers from Cape Nicholas; Andrews from Cadiz; Smithwick from Granada; Blake from St. Eustatia; Bishop from Liverpool; and Symmes from London.

**OUTWARD-BOUND.**

Smith, Snow, Boardman, & Smith to N. London; Ball, Morton, and Taylor to West Indies; Sobier to Europe; Jones & Rogers to Newfoundland; Dabel to Philadelphia; Patterson to Maryland; and Cook to Halifax.

**CLEARED-OUT.**

Bray for Newfoundland; Paine for Maryland; Helpman and Howes for Nova Scotia; Smith for New-York and the Jerseys; Hurd for New London; Ewell for Quebec; Mitchell for Esquibo; Wales for Philadelphia; and Scott for London.

*To the Honour of Boston there was not above 12 who Imported. See the Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.  
To Find Merchants Agreements, turn to Index Vol. 2. ~~~~ vid. pa. 104. ~~~~ vid. pa. 119.*



*vid. part of our grievances enumerated, pa. 632. Vol. 2.*  
 (1) To find the Measures taken by Boston Town to Index Vol. 2. & this under Merchants &c.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Marlborough in the County of Middlesex, being legally assembled in Town Meeting and taking into consideration the deplorable and embarrassed state of America, the many distresses it lies under, the violent assaults that are made upon our invaluable Rights and Privileges, the unconstitutional and alarming attempts that are made by an aspiring, audacious, arbitrary Power, to strip us of our Liberty and all those glorious Privileges Civil and Sacred which we thro' the kind indulgence of Heaven have long enjoyed, and to bring us into a State of Slavery under such Tyrants who have no bounds to their aspiring ambition, which leads them to the perpetration of the blackest Crimes even to the shedding the blood of Innocents, an instance of which we have very lately had in that horrid detestable and sinful Massacre committed in the town of Boston; and considering that our Estates are not sufficient to satisfy the Avarice of a growing arbitrary Power, but that the Lives of the harmless Subjects must fall a Sacrifice to the rage and fury of blood thirsty and mercenary wretches. We think that notwithstanding the unsuccessfulness of the many constitutional methods which have been taken to regain to us the free and full enjoyment of our constitutional Rights and Liberties; yet it is now absolutely necessary to use our greatest efforts in a constitutional Manner to recover our Inherent Rights and preserve us from a State of Slavery and Misery; and as it so plainly appears that the Non-Importation Agreement entered into by those truly patriotic Merchants in Boston and other Places on the Continent, so directly tends with other Measures that are taken to the Restoration of our Liberties which we have held so sacred and dear to us and which cost our Predecessors an immense treasure to secure, not only to enjoy themselves, but to hand down to their Posterity: We are astonished to find that a number are at this critical time so foolishly detached from the publick Interest and are so selfish and impudent as to stand out and not comply with the Non-Importation Agreement, or break the same when entered into, and remain obstinate and bid defiance to their Country when entreated by the Committee of Merchants in the most salutary Manner to enter into and abide by the same; and as they continue to practice those things that tend to the ruining and enslaving their Country and Posterity, we think it necessary and an incumbent Duty on us to pass the following Votes.— Viz.

1. Voted, That we highly approve of the noble and manly spirited Conduct in those Merchants who have agreed (and firmly abide by the same) viz.

Not to import Goods from Great Britain till the Revenue Act is repealed, sacrificing their own private Interest to the publick Good.

2. Voted the Thanks of this Town to the Town of Boston, for the noble spirited Resolutions and Measures they have taken to promote the cause of Liberty.

3. Voted, That we will as far as lies in our Power in and by every constitutional Way encourage, strengthen and support those Merchants and others who have discovered such a patriotic Spirit as by the Non-Importation Agreement appears.

4. Voted, That those who have not come in or do not abide by the Non-Importation Agreement and those that buy Goods of the Importers or purchase Goods of those Traders who have them of the present Importers are Enemies to their Country and Posterity, and that they ought to be treated as such.

5. Voted, That we ourselves or any by, from or under us, will not directly or indirectly purchase any Goods of John Bernard James and Patrick McMassey, William Jackson, John Min. Nath. Rogers, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, Ame and Elizabeth Cummings, all of Boston, Israel Williams, Esq; & Son, of Hatfield, and Henry Barnes of Marlborough aforesaid (being Importers) until a general Importation shall take place or they come into the Non-Importation Agreement of the Merchants to their Satisfaction.

6. Resolved and Voted, That the Names of those who purchase Goods of the Importers or of those who buy of the Importers shall be made publick so far as we have the knowledge of them.

7. Voted, That Messieurs Peter Bent, Hezekiah Maynard and Robert Baker be a Committee to transmit a Copy of the above to the Committee of Merchants in Boston.

Attest. WINSLOW BRIGHAM, Town-Clerk.

### Best SpermaCeti Candles,

Warranted Pure,  
 MADE & SOLD BY JOHN LANGDON,  
 in Fleet-Street, above Hancock's Wharf, near the Old North Meeting-House. He also sells the best Refined SpermaCeti OIL, by the Barrel. Best Tallow CANDLES, mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

Wanted as an Apprentice, a sprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, of a good Disposition.

Warranted SpermaCeti Candles,  
 Manufactured by Messrs Russell and Howland, of Dartmouth,

To be sold by William Palfrey,  
 The Candles may be depended upon to be of the best kind, and fit to be exported to any Part of the World.

See page 60. & To find the Non Importation Agreement, turn to Index Vol. 2.  
 See their Names pa. 120. & meaning See act. vid. pa. 795 Vol. 1.

### To be sold by Ralph Inman,

At his Store on Green's Wharf,  
 The best Newcastle Coals,  
 Russia and English Duck,  
 Choice Durham Flour Mustard,  
 Thickets, Tammys, Durants, Dimothys, &c.  
 Copper for Stills, &c. &c. &c.

### TO BE LET,

A large and commodious Pasture  
 on the South Side of Fort-Hill.—Enquire of the Printers

### TO BE SOLD or LET,

A genteel House in good Repair,  
 in Dorchester, three Miles and a half from Boston, with convenient Out-houses, 4 Acres of good Land, a large Garden well stored with choice Fruit Trees, twenty fine Asparagus Beds, two Wells, &c.—Any Person inclining to purchase or hire the Premises, may know the Terms by applying to Richard Lechmere, of Cambridge.

All Persons that are indebted to the Estate of Capt. John Hamock, late of Boston, Wine-Merchant, deceased, are once more desired to pay their respective Balances to his Son, Charles Hamock, who is impowered to receive the same, or they will be put to further Trouble.

Charles Hamock.

### TO BE SOLD, at Roxbury,

A commodious Spot of Land for a Tradesman or Trader, very pleasantly situated close to a Run of Water, at a Corner between two Roads, within a few Rods of Isaac Winslow, Esq;—For further Particulars enquire of William Besson, of said Roxbury.

### JUST ARRIVED,

And will be sold exceeding Cheap for Cash,

A Cargo of Superfine and common FLOUR, and a few Barrels of Middlings.—Enquire at Store No. 3, on the South Side of the Town Dock.

Just imported from Jamaica,

In the Ship Spanish Town Packet, Capt. Dean, And to be sold very Cheap for Cash, by

John Dean and Timothy Penny,

On John Hancock, Esq's Wharf,

Choice Jamaica Sugars in Hogheads, Tierces, & Barrels, Rum in Iron bound Hogheads. Likewise a few Iron bound Casks of old Jamaica Spirit.

### Pot and Pearl Ash.

CASH given for Merchantable

POT and PEARL ASH,

Inferior Qualities of POT-ASH and BLACK-SALTS,

By Smith & Atkinson,

At their STORE in King-Street—lately improved by RICHARD SMITH.

N.B. A small Assortment of English Goods, (imported before the late Agreements of the Merchants) to be sold, by Wholesale, very low for Cash or short Credit.

### POT and PEARL ASH.

Cash to be given for good PEARL and POT-ASH,

For damaged POT-ASH, and for black SALTS, By GEORGE ERVING,

At his Store in King-Street.

Where also is to be sold, very Cheap for Cash, Best Russia and Ravens Duck, just imported, Also Poland and common STARCH, which has been imported upwards of 16 Months.

### POT and PEARL ASH.

Cash given for

Pot and Pearl Ash

By RICHARD CLARKE and SON,

At their STORE in King-Street.

Where may be had choice INDIGO.

Six Months more are allowed from the Date hereof by Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, for the Creditors to the Estate of the late Jeremy Gridley, Esq; of Brookline, deceased, represented Insolvent, to bring in their Claims and prove the same; the Commissioners will attend at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, Boston, every first Tuesday in each Month, from Six to Nine o'Clock in the Evening, to receive said Demands, and those that neglect to bring in their Claims before the Expiration of said Time will be excluded. Boston, March 9. 1770.

### TO BE SOLD,

At the House of Mr. Winslow, Innholder in Peter-sham, in the County of Worcester, at Public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY next, the 23d of May Instant, at Noon.

A Tract of Land in said Peter-sham, containing more than 700 Acres, most of it choice Land and well timbered; with two Houses and the Remains of a Saw-Mill and Grist-Mill thereon: about two Miles from the Rev. Mr. Whitney's Meeting House in said Town, and formerly the Estate of Jonathan Prescott, Esq; deceased. Thro' said Land runs the County Road, and also a River (a constant Stream) extremely commodious for Mills. The said Land may be conveniently divided into several Farms, as may suit the Purchasers, who (if it be inconvenient to pay the Money on the Sale) may have a reasonable Time to pay for the same, giving good Security on Interest. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

To be sold at the British Coffee-House, in Kingstreet, Boston, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 14th of June next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, the following Parcels of Land, viz.

1. One forty-eighth Part of the whole Kennebeck Purchase from the late Colony of New-Plymouth, consisting of Fifteen hundred & fifty Acres on the East side of Kennebeck River, about 6 Miles above the Court House in Pownalborough, fronting on the said River, being half a Mile wide, and running five Miles back: About Twenty four hundred Acres fronting on Cobbiseconte Stream, and running back about ten Miles to the Western Boundary of said Purchase: And Four hundred Acres on the East side of Kennebeck River, about four Miles above Fort Western, being Number 44; besides what said forty-eighth will be intitled to of all the Lands in said Purchase that lie in Common.

2. Fourteen hundred and seventy Acres of Land abutting upon Kennebeck River, half a Mile wide, and running East South East five Miles from the River, about three Miles above the Court House in Pownalborough.

3. About twenty five hundred Acres of Land on the West Side of Kennebeck River, about two Miles below Fort Western, one Mile wide, and four and a half Miles deep, bounding Westwardly on Great Cobbiseconte Pond, and Easterly on the said River.

4. Two hundred and fifty Acres of Land in two Divisions on the East Side of Kennebeck River, near Fort Western, being Number 27.

5. Two hundred and fifty Acres of Land in two Divisions on the West Side of Kennebeck River, almost opposite to Fort Western being No. 9.

6. Nine hundred Acres of Land at seven Mile brook abutting on the East Side of Kennebeck River, with a good Stream throught it, about seven Miles above Fort Western.

7. And four hundred Acres of Land adjoining to Fort Halifax.

For further Particulars enquire of Henry Alline, the Proprietors Clerk, at his Office in King-Street, Boston. Boston, April 20th, 1770.

Left for sale at the Printers hereof, The following

### Genuine Patent Medicines,

Hooper's Female Pills, highly esteemed for removing all Obstructions, and recovering a lost Appetite.

Balsam of Honey, famous for curing Consumptions, Colds, and all Complaints of the Breast.

Elixir Bardana, a certain Cure for the Rheumatism and the Gout.

Anderfon's Pills, a pleasant and safe Purge, strengthening the Stomach, creating an Appetite and sound Digestion.

True British Oil, for Contractions of the Nerves, Strains, Ulcers, Bruises, old Sores, King's Evil, Leprosy, &c.

Bateman's Pectoral Drops.

Daffy's and Stoughton's Elixir.

Walker's Jesuit's Drops & specific Remedy, a never failing Cure for a certain Disorder, all Weaknesses of the Reins, Gravel, and Scorbutic Complaints in both Sexes.

British Tooth Powder, it cleanses the Teeth and Gums from all Foulness, preserves them sound and free of Pain, prevents those decaying from growing worse, renders the Teeth clean & white as Ivory, & the Breath sweet & perfectly agreeable.

Sugar Plumbs, an infallible Cure for Worms of all Kinds, especially in Children, they are of singular service to Youth of both Sexes by purging away all vicious Humors, they render the Body active and perfectly healthy, produce a sound blooming Countenance and sweet Breath.

Turlington's Balsam of Life.

James's Fever Powders.

Locker's Pills. Court Plaister.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLETCHER.